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VOL. XXII NO. 60 BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

NAZI STORM TROOPERS GET PENAL SERVITUDE

Sequel To Kidnapping Of A Wealthy Jew

PLUCKY WIFE RINGS UP FRIENDS & POLICE

Miscreants Captured After Exchange Of Shots

BERLIN, Mar. 10.

Seven Nazi storm troopers have been sentenced from three to six years penal servitude on a charge of kidnapping a wealthy Jew, manufacturer of Chemnitz, and attempting to extort ransom.

AT REVOLVER POINT

The victim, Otto Schlesinger, was held up whilst motoring in a Chemnitz, forced at the point of revolver to enter the Nazi car and driven to Berlin. He was allowed to send a telegram to his wife saying he had been summoned to Berlin on an urgent business and astutely signed the telegram with his surname.

His wife concluded that something wrong had happened and telephoned all Berlin friends who informed the police. Otto Schlesinger telephoned to a friend to stand with the ransom of several thousand marks outside the Zoo station.

CAPTURED BY POLICE.

The Nazis drove up with Schlesinger, received the envelope, released Schlesinger, drove off immediately, pursued by a police car.

They were captured after an exchange of shots with the police.—Reuter's Special.

VICEROY'S PLATITUDES AT KAPURTHALA BANQUET

"Convinced, Solution Of India's Aspirations Lies In Linking States With British India"

KAPURTHALA. March 10.

H. E. the Viceroy, speaking at a banquet at Kapurthala yesterday said:—

Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen,—I must offer Your Highness our sincere thanks for the very cordial welcome you have given us on this our first visit to your state and for the very graceful and charming terms in which you have proposed the toast of our health.

Visits to Indian states are welcome not only as pleasant interludes in one's official routine but as affording opportunities of meeting and exchanging ideas with the Indian princes and my only regret is that with the increase of work and the very complicated life of a Viceroy to-day, such visits must of necessity, even with the coming of the aeroplane to take the place of the slower moving train, be fewer and shorter than in the more spacious and leisured days of the past.

"OUR SECOND HOME"

I thank Your Highness for the happy and generous tribute which you have paid to what we have been able to do for India where we have spent so many years and which we have learned to look up on as our second home.

Your Highness has referred in complimentary terms to the part which I have been able to play in fashioning the plan of federation in which I am convinced lies the solution of India's needs, the fulfilment of her aspirations and the link which will bind British India to the Indian states who will remain daughters in their mother's house, mistress in their own.

FEDERAL SCHEME

I welcome Your Highness' assurance of your support of a federal scheme which while fully safeguarding the rights and privileges of the Indian states, secures their co-operation with British India in matters of common concern with wisdom, statesmanship and goodwill.

I am convinced that the Indian princes and not the least the martial rulers of the Punjab states have a notable part to play in the federation which they sponsored at the first Round Table Conference and to which their experience and tradition will prove a valuable contribution.

I have listened with interest to Your Highness' account of the internal development of your state during your long rule of nearly half a century and I acknowledge gratefully the loyalty and co-operation which Kapurthala has displayed even since the dark days of the Mutiny.

POLITICAL ADVANCE

In political advancement, Your Highness has always taken an active part and I shall follow with interest the progress of the Kapurthala Legislative Assembly only commending to Your Highness the wisdom of fully and carefully considering the needs of the situation before any action is finally taken. I am sure that the necessity for this care and consideration must be constantly in your mind and in that of your experienced and gifted Chief Minister, Sir Abdul Hamid.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala can well look back with satisfaction over the long years during which he has held the great responsibility which must always rest on a ruler of an Indian state and I am sure we should all wish warmly to congratulate him on his many administrative achievements during those years and on the constant solicitude he has shown in interesting himself in all that is to the advantage of his subjects.

It is therefore with very real pleasure that I ask you to rise with me and drink to the long life and prosperity of our host His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala and to express the sincere hope that he may long be spared to continue to exercise a just and beneficient rule over his loyal people.—A.P.

"NO CHANGE OF HEART"

Frontier Home Member's Reply To Khan Bahadur

COUNCIL CONCLUDES BUDGET DISCUSSION

PESHAWAR, March 10.

The Frontier Province Legislative Council concluded general discussion on the budget to-day.

Several non-official members asked that the Government of Indi should be urged to raise the subvention to one crore forty-six lakhs recommended by the Haig Committe, as without it the Frontier Provinces found it increasingly difficult to make both ends meet.

A Hindu member attacked the Government, who, he said, ignored minorities in the recent recruitment of Naib Tehsildars and Police Sub-Inspectors.

Maulvi Noorbaksh urged the reduction of a lakh of rupees in jail expenditure and 15 per cent in civil works.

PLEA FOR CHANGE OF HEART!

Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim, pleaded for a change of heart on the part of the Government and expressed bitter disappointment with what he characterised as Government's lack of respect for the Council's opinion embodied in its resolutions. He said he was contemplating resignation and he advised his colleagues as conscientious representatives of the people to follow the same course.

Mr Abdul Qaiyum, Minister, defending the Transferred Departments assured the minorities that Government would be more sympathetic towards their claims when the subvention was increased. He added that the present limited finances checked beneficent activities; "No".

Mr. Cunningham, Finance Member, referring to the demand for a change of heart assured the house that so far as he was concerned, there could be no change of heart. He had been sympathetic in the past and would continue so in the future. (Cheers). He stated that the figures relating to the Malakand Hydro-Electric scheme had been carefully scrutinised by Sir James Pitkethley ahd Mr. Thomas, Chief Engineer, Punjab.

The scheme would prove beneficial to big cities.—A.P.

HERMAN KLEIN DEAD

Noted Musical Critic And Teacher Of Singing

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.

The death has occurred of Herman Klein.

(Herman Klein whose death is reported at the age of 78 was a well-known musical critic and author and teacher of singing. He was for 13 years vocal teacher at Guildhall School of Music. He began career as municipal journalist in 1875, and wrote for several London papers. He was inventor of the Phons-Cocal method of learning singing with the and of a gramophone. Among his publications are: "Thirty Years of Musical Life in London (1903); "The Reign of Path (1920). He was the translator of several operas. including Carmen, and poems of over 70 leader by Schubert Schumann and Brahms).

DRIVE ROUND CITY

Governor's Sabbath Programme

KARACHI, Mar. 11.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by the Commissioner in Sind and Mayor Jamshed Mehta took a drive round the city this evening.

He first halted at the Karachi Chamber of Commerce building, where Mr. Biggwither, the chairman, received the party and took them round.

The party next visited the Mohatta Market.

Driving through Lyari, the poor men's quarter, the party next passed through the Gandhi Garden, emerged into the Bunder Road Extension, the fashionable residenl quarter and returned to the Government House, having driven 14-1/2 miles.

An interesting incident occurred when as the party was driving round the Artillery Maidan, a number of youths abandoned their games and ran towards the car, and His Excellency asked the driver to stop the car and spoke to them for a few minutes.—A. P.

NAZI SEIZURE OF POWER

First Anniversary Celebrations

HITLER LEADS PROCESSION INTO HALL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MUNICH, Mar. 11.

Thousands of Nazi officials, Storm Troopers and members of ex-soldiers' organisations gathered at the Exhibition Hall for the picturesque ceremony in honour of the first anniversary Nazi seizure of power.

In Bavaria Herr Hitler himself was present and led a procession into the hall. The Bavarian Prime Minister Herr Sibert gave an account of the year's work of the Bavarian Government. Proceedings concluded with the singing of the Horst Wessel, the long National Anthem.

Rs. 1,25,000 FOR HARIJAN UPLIFT

Sanctioned By Calcutta Civic Budget Committee

CALCUTTA, March 11

It is understood that the Budget Committee of the Calcutta Corporation has decided to sanction Rs. 1,25,000 for the uplift of the Harijans.

Of this sum the Corporation will borrow one lakh while the balance will be met from the Corporation's own fund.

The Harijan Committee appointed by the Corporation, who will devise the ways and means for the uplift of the Harijans demanded Rs. 3,13,000.—United Press.

MOSCOW OFFER TO DIMITROFF

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, March 10.

Dimitroff has been appointed a professor of Soviet law in the Moscow University.

NEW MINISTRY FOR C. P.

Nationalist-Democratic Combination

NAGPUR, Mar. 11.

It is reliably understood that Mr. B. G. Khaparde (Berar Landholders) Leader of the Nationalist Party and Rai Bahadur K. S. Naidu (Wardha District) Leader of the Democratic Party were selected as new Ministers to-day.

The new Ministry will be the outcome of a coalition between the nationalist, and democratic parties whose strength is stated to be 35 members, of whom 5 are nominated.

It is understood that Mr. K. P. Pandey's new Hindustani Party has also merged into the Democratic Party.—A. P.

COMBATING MENINGITIS

Propaganda In Villages Of Ahmedabad

2 BACTERIOLOGISTS DEPUTED BY GOVT.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 11.

A conference was held, to-day, at the Collector's bungalow to consider the steps to be taken to combat the meningitis epidemic which is raging in the city. It was decided to do propaganda in the surrounding villages where meningitis cases are reported to have occurded.

As demanded by the Municipality, Government have deputed two bacteriologists, and ordered the handing over, to the Municipality for treatment of meningitis cases, the building of the Gujarat National University, which has been in possession of the police since 1932.—A. P.

Stop Press

ON EVE OF ANOTHER VAST UPHEAVAL.

(Special Cable.)

MADRID, Mar. 11.

A general strike throughout Spain has been proclaimed to start midnight. Government has declared the strike illegal, and is taking all precautions to ensure public services.

Many hold Spain on the eve of another vast upheaval. Workers have been cut to the quick by the policy of the new Minister of Interior, closing all extremist headquarters in Madrid, dissolving the National Federation Labour, and fear this is the thin end of the wedge to illegalising the Socialist Party and the General Union Labour.

Such repression may link closer the Socialists with the extremists. Their leader Caballero has announced preparations for a civil war will be made immediately if the Socialist Party is banned.

NEWSPAPERMEN'S REVOLT.

The Catholic "Accion Popular" has ordered young volunteers, mobilised for civil defence, to be at their posts on streets about 7 a.m. on Tuesday, to protect the sale of newspapers (there are no newspapers on Monday in Spain) when the strike of 5,000 newspapermen begins. Gunsmiths are reaping rich harvest. Last night 100 were arrested for possession of unlicensed firearms, including an old woman of 72.

COL. BRISMEAD DEAD

(Special Cable.)

MELBOURNE, March 11.

The death has occurred of Colonel H. C. Brismead, ex-Controller of Commonwealth Civil Aviation. He developed paralysis folowing the crash of a Dutch mail plane at Bangkok in 1931.

EX-EMPRESS ZITA'S BROTHER DEAD.

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, March 11.

Prince Sixte de Bourbon Parma, brother of ex-Empress Zita, is dying of septic endocarditis. He had conveyed the secret peace proposals to the Allies rom the Austrian Emperor in 1917.

ENGLAND VS. SCOTLAND.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 11.

The English players in the Rugby Match against Scotland at Twickenham on 17-3 are identical with those who had played against Ireland on 10-2, except Booth, Slow and Kendrew replace Warr, and Elliit Hodgson respectively.

Mahatma And Party Reach Patna

Crowds Rush To Have 'Darshan'

Rajen Babu Hurries To Seek Advice Of Gandhiji

PATNA, March 11.

Mahatma Gandhi and his party including Miss Miraben, Miss Kishenben, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj's daughter and Mr. Pearilal, Gandhiji's Secretary, reached here to-night by the Benares express at 8-30 p.m.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj left Patna this morning to meet Gandhiji at Moghul Sarai station, in order to be able to discuss some important matter, relating to the relief work with the Mahatma as his weekly day of silence commences to-night.

MIRABEN AND LADIES GET DOWN AT DINAJPUR.

Miss Miraben and two other ladies of Gandhiji's party got down at Dinajpore station, and proceeded to Patna by a car. There was a huge gathering at Patna junction to greet Mahatmaji. Mahatma Gandhi and his party are putting up at the guest house of the Relief Committee at the Exhibition Road.—United Press.

MAHATMA 'MOBBED'

Bihar Tour Programme Not Settled Yet

PATNA, March 11.

Large crowds shouting "Gandhi ji-ki Jai" greeted Gandhiji and party, who arrived here to-night by the Benares-Howrah Express. Long before the train was due, people filled the station-platform and the approaches to the station and as the train steamed in, made a rush towards Gandhiji's compartment and virtually mobbed the Mahatma, who alighted from a third-class compartment, accompanied by Babu Rajendra Prasad and Prof. Kripalani.

Gandhiji with folded hands asked the crowds to keep order, but the volunteers of the Central Relief Committee and the Police, nevertheless had considerable difficulty in escorting him to the car, in which he then stood up to give 'darshan' to the crowds. He was then driven to the Guest House of the Central Relief Committee, Exhibition Road. The crowds followed him to the gates where they were stopped by the volunteers.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who also accompanied Gandhiji from Moghal Sarai, got down at Dinapore with some members of his party.

Gandhiji's programme of the tour of the Earthquake area has not yet been settled.

To-morrow being his silence day the programme will probably be settled the day after.—A.P.

GANDHIJI COMMENDS SANDUR'S EXAMPLE

The Secretary of the Anti-Untouchability Committee Sandur writes:

Situated on the road from Harapnahalli to Bellary Sandur State had the rare privilege of being visited by Mahatma Gandhi on the 2nd instant during his Harijan tour.

On his way to Sandur, Mahatmaji was presented with a public purse of Rs. 101 for the Harijan cause and Rs. 20 for the Bihar Relief Fund at Kanivihalli a well-known village in the State. Mahatmaji was received by the members and Chairman of the Reception Committee and conducted to the dais. The whole meeting grounds and the welcome arch were tastefully decorated with electric lights.

PURSE PRESENTED

Sjt. Krishnarao Shroff Secretary to Reception Committee read the address of welcome in Canarese and garlanded the distinguished guest. Sjt. Anakamanahal Shanmukhappa, a rich Lingayat merchant of the place presented the public purse of Rs. 425. Mahatmaji accepted the purse with pleasure and replied in Hindi which was translated into Canarese by Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF

Gandhiji said in the course of his reply: "On having lifted the ban on untouchability and having thus made the temple entry by the Harijans possible, I congratulate the Rajasaheb and the public of Sandur. I have no hesitation in saying that your State's lead serves as an example to bigger States all over India to follow. I congratulate your Ruler also on his having made education free upto the matriculation standard. I don't know as to how many harijan boys are availing themselves of this opportunity. I hope they would make full use of the facility given in regard to education. The Harijans on their part should give up eating carrion beef and rid themselves of the drink habit as drink makes brutes of men and kills their soul. Before the Harijans enter the temple they should observe rules of cleanliness, take clean bath and have clean clothes."

The next morning at 7 the party left the place to Bellary cancelling the visit to Kurugode.

"OASIS IN DESERT"

In the course of his talk with Mr. Subramanyam of Bellary, Gandhiji was heard to have remarked that even a crore of rupees would not solve the problem of untouchability. He would welcome 1/12th of an anna as a token of change of heart of the caste-Hindus as that alone will remove untouchability. When asked as to how he enjoyed his visit to this place he said "Yours is an oasis in a desert." This is the first time I have offered prayers with Harijans in a temple in this part of India."

Harijans also joined with the public in giving a hearty send off to Mahatmaji.

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Wanted man experienced in Cotton Previous passed, salary Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 2116, "Bombay Chronicle."

44. MEDICAL.

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Thomson & Taylor, etc. 7796A

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

"Borrow Cheaply. Repay By Instalments: Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2092)

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Mill Valuation Officer on Rs. 250 plus Rs. 30/- as special allowance P.M. for a period of six months only. Those who have passed B. E. Examination and have experience of the work of Valuation need apply. All the applications should reach the undersigned on or before 23rd March, 1934.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
8079.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MR. MAHOMED OOSMAN ABDUL REHMAN has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. Kurbanhussein Sheikh Badrudin. All persons having any interest in or claim to the said property or any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or bungalow privy and well standing thereon situate at Santa Cruz Saja Danda in the registration Sub-District of Bandra-Taluka Salsette, District Bombay Suburban, registered for land revenue under non-agricultural No. 188 formed out of Survey No. 58-59 Danda and Notified Area Committee House No. 5 containing by admeasurement 1439 3/9 square yards or thereabouts according to the present admeasurement and 1614 according to the original agreement dated the 9th day of March, 1917, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hakimji Adamji, on or towards the South by the property of Moosaji Alladin, on or towards the East by the passage and on or towards the West by public passage and which said premises are now occupied by the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1934.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8078.

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Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of THE CEYLON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY. LTD. (in liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 23rd April, 1934, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the undersigned, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts and claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated the 9th March, 1934.

H. H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.

Jehangir Building,
133 Esplanade Road, Fort
Bombay.

8077.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF SELLING MANURE.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 4 p.m. (B. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Office of Head Supervisor, Conservancy Branch, Annesley Road off Lamington Road, next to Empress Cinema, the right of selling manure, from the Dung-pits at Mahaluxmi, Cutchra siding etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of the Municipal Commissioner or at the abovementioned office, or to the undersigned.

Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 15th March, 1934 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, cottage, piano and primaphone, Godrej safe Harmonium with case enamelled bath tubs crockery and glassware jewell and Essex motor-cars, Canoe Victoria etc. belonging to a European gentleman.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Mr. Mohanlal M. Shah and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Charles F. Stevens Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 15th March, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

1 Bow Brooch set with diamonds.
1 Bar Brooch set with diamonds.
1 Clustered ring set with emerald and diamonds.
1 ring set with sapphire and diamonds.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, 1934, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sale Rooms of the undersigned:—

By order of Nusserwanji Nanabhoy, the plaintiff, appointed receiver in Suit No. 1259 of 1933 (Nusserwanji Nanabhoy vs Govindbhai Bhulabhai) and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Madhavlal Bhagwandas and pursuant to the Decree dated 28th February, 1934, made in the said suit:—

No. 1/4. 4 Bales Sarries Fonts. No. 3, 1 Bale Coloured Poplin Fonts, No. 2. 1 Bale Dyed cotton goods. Fonts.

By order of the party concerned:—

1 Case printed Morocan fonts, 1 Bale Sattin fonts and 2 Bales Sattin etc. shorts.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

1 Bale 6 pieces white Drill.

By order of the Official Liquidator of Messrs. The Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd. (In Liquidation):—

A lot of wooden display stands, iron brackets, etc.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and goods removed immediately on the close of the sale.

IMPORTANT, TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND DEALERS.

A Consignment of 24 Crates Ready mixed Paint of various shades in 1, ½, and 1/4 Gallon tins will be offered for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. at 3 p.m. by the undersigned at their Sale Room.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

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Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
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Teinan Maru	4364	7Mar.	20 Mar.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	19 Mar.	28 Mar.
Genoa Maru	6785	20 Mar.	29 Mar.
Toyama Maru	7090	30 Mar.	10 Apr.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
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Terukuni Maru	12000	31 Mar.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	15 March
Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 Mar.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	4 April
Tatsuta Maru	17000	18 Apr.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	7 April
Heian Maru	11600	30 Apr.

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MOHENJODARO GRAIN GERMINATES NOW !

"Specimen Of Exaggerated Newspaper Stories"

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Mr. D. R. Sahni, Director-General of Archaeology, in a communication to the press says:—

"I have read with much interest Sir John Marshall's letter headed "Discovery at Mohenjodaro—the story of ancient wheat" which appeared in the "Civil and Military Gazette" of February 24, and I consider that the contradiction issued by him is not a day too early. As a specimen of exaggerated stories that appeared in newspapers, I may draw particular attention to an article published in the "Tribune" of Lahore dated September 2, 1933, under the caption, "After 5,000 years of burial. Mohenjodaro wheat shoots up." This article conveyed the impression that an ear of wheat, which was obtained by the S. P. G. School of Umedpur from excavations at Mohenjodaro, had been experimented with and had yielded a whole plot of wheat of a new variety, that the plant grown from this Mohenjodaro wheat had nine branches and that the grains harvested were heavy.

OPINIONS OF EXPERTS.

I have made careful inquiries at my office and from the Custodian who is stationed at Mohenjodaro since 1926 onwards. I was convinced that the only samples of wheat unearthed at Mohenjodaro ever supplied to anybody were those sent up for examination to the Keeper of the Herbarium, Kew, and to Professor Percival of Reading University. The opinions of these experts will be found in Sir John Marshall's book "Mohenjodaro and the Indus Civilization." It is a well-known fact that no grains of wheat taken from the ancient Egyptian saroophagi and sown by her horticulturists have ever been known to germinate.

The same would apply to wheat found at Mohenjodaro, which is, as stated, by Sir John Marshall, so badly carbonised that is manifestly unfit for cultivation However, to make myself sure I supplied three samples of wheat found at different spots at Mohenjodaro to Rai Saheb Jai Chand Luthra, Professor of Botany, Punjab Agricultural College, and he has kindly offered to carry out proper tests of germination. Professor Luthra will announce the result of his experiment in due course."—A.P.

TRUTH ABOUT UBEIDULLAH'S HUNGER STRIKE

Brother Throws Light

(From A Correspondent.)
MULTAN, March 6.

Khan Hadayat Ullah Khan, brother of Khan Ubeidullah Khan, interviewed his brother in the New Central Jail, Multan, yesterday and left for Bombay. He gave an interview to press in connection with the statements contained on the Frontier Government Communique. He said that Government had exaggerated facts in the communique. Government version about Harpur Jail is misleading. There was no mutiny in jail, but it was a mere protest against the treatment of the officials. The jail could accommodate 2,000 prisoners but more than 4,000 prisoners were kept in the jail and the authorities provided one blanket and one "Chapati" for each prisoner. There was no hunger strike nor there was any riot. I and my brother, Khan Ubeidullah Khan, were transferred to Dera Ismail Khan Jail and as we were not properly treated, we went on hunger strike but later on the Jail officials treated us in a better way. Hence we gave up the hunger strike. I interviewed my brother twice in the new Central Jail, Multan. His condition is very serious. His weight is 92 lbs. He is getting temperature daily. He is quite firm in his demands and if Government transfers him to some healthy place his hunger strike can be ended. Otherwise he will play with his life rather than yield. Khan Abdul Ghuffar Khan and Doctor Khan Sahib, uncle and father of Khan Ubeidullah Khan respectively, have sent a telegram from Hazari Bagh Jail to Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan, M.L.C., that they have left Khan Ubeidullah Khan's matter in the hands of God but expressed surprise why he was transferred from Sialkot where he was keeping good health.

THIS NEW NOEL COWARD

He Experiments With Fragrance—And Succeeds

Noel Coward's new play, "Conversation Piece," is rather like a particularly delicate specimen of Dresden china. It has the softness of touch which characterises the more recent work of our most successful young dramatist.

When presented to a rapturous audience at His Majesty's in the mail week, "Conversation Piece" turned out to be a collector's piece in every sense of the word.

It is a day for the discriminating, of half-tones and shadows, of subdued music and artfully postured performances.

The Coward who wrote "Hay Fever" has given way to a more mature Coward, who is eager to try fresh experiments in stagecraft, but who never lets the freakish run away with his confident dramatic touch.

This new Coward, who fulfils in "Conversation Piece" the promise which he gave us in "Cavalcade," must be acclaimed a master of the theatre.

He is content to take the oldest of stories—that of the ward who loves her middle-aged guardian, and prefers him to the advances of romantic youth.

Into this flimsy story he has infused a Regency atmosphere of debonnair love-making and swashbuckling romance.

"Conversation Piece" has fragrance, which can be said of singularly few modern plays.

THUNDERSHOWERS IN THE PUNJAB

Western Disturbance Passes Away Eastward

POONA, March 11.

The western disturbance passed away eastward through Kashmir after causing nearly general rain or snow there and fairly widespread thundershowers in the Punjab with a few falls in the Northwest Frontier.

A few thundershowers are reported from Orissa, South Bengal, Assam and Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Balasore one inch, Chittagong three quarters, Dibrugarh quarter inch, Cherit one and half, Murree three quarters of an inch, Sonamarg half and Sialkot, Multan, Dalhousie and Dres a quarter of an inch.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease generally in the Northwest Frontier province, Kashmir and North Punjab while scattered thundershowers may occur in the East Punjab, West United Provinces and South Madras.—A.P.

BUKHARIN TO EDIT "IZVESTIA"

Nikolai Ivanovich Bukharin, the Soviet economist and politician, has been appointed editor of "Izvestia," the official organ of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union.

Bukharin, who shared Lenin's exile in Tsarist days, held high office in Moscow from the beginning of the Revolution until 1929, when he became a "Right Deviationist." He has since rejoined the orthodox Communist ranks. His books are leading expositions of Communist theory.

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League Of Nations Notes

Mr. Sean Lester, who for three years represented the Irish Free State on the Council and acted as Chairman of the Council Committee of Three appointed to follow the dispute between Colombia and Peru, resigned this office and assumed his duties as High Commissioner of Dantzig on January 15th.

* * * *

M.F.T. Cremins, of the Department of External Affairs of the Irish Free State, who was named to succeed Mr. Lester as Permanent delegate to the League of Nations, assumed his duties in Geneva on January 15th.

* * * *

The Argentine, Australia, Denmark and Portugal were appointed by the Council on January 17th to be members of the Advisory Committee instructed to follow the dispute between Colombia and Peru in place of Guatemala, the Irish Free State and Norway, who are no longer Members of the Council.

* * * *

M. Castillo Najera, delegate of Mexico on the Council, was unanimously appointed on January 19th as President of the Advisory Committee on the dispute between Colombia and Peru.

* * * *

Major-General Edwin B. Winans (American) was appointed a member of the League of Nations Commission at Leticia in place of Colonel Arthur Brown, who resigned from the Commission to become Judge Advocate-General of the United States Army.

* * * *

The Rt. Hon. Stanley Bruce, High Commissioner of Australia in London, was named Rapporteur to the Council on Economic and Financial Questions.

* * * *

The Committee of the Council which deals with Technical Co-operation between the League of Nations and China met on January 16th to note a report of Dr. Ludwig Rajchman, technical delegate in China, and to hear a statement of the Secretary-General on the progress of the vast programme of work undertaken in that country. Delegates from the United Kingdom, China, Spain, the United States of America, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Foland attended the meeting of the Committee.

* * * *

M. Jean Monnet, formerly Deputy Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and Sir Arthur Salter, formerly Director of the Economic and Financial Section of the Secretariat of the League, are at present in China, conducting a general enquiry into the economic situation. They were directly invited to undertake this work by the Chinese Government.

* * * *

The three thousand three hundred and thirty-ninth bilateral treaty was registered with the League of Nations Secretariat on January 30th, 1934. The treaty was forwarded by the Foreign Ministry of Poland and has to do with conditions of residence and business between Poland and Turkey.

Twenty-six other bilateral treaties were registered with the League in the course of the month of January.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

REGISTRATION OF TREATIES.

The United States Government, on January 23rd, concluded an arrangement with the League Secretariat for the registration of treatics and other international agreement to which that Government becomes a party. The United States had, since 1925, transmitted her treaties for publication in the League's "Treaty Series." Under this arrangement, 170 treaties were communicated by the United States, of which 154 were registered by another contracting party, Member of the League. In cases where the other party was not a Member of the League, the treaty communicated by the United States was published in an annex of the "Treaty Series." The new arrangement obviates the delay consequent on the previous procedure, and at the same time, enables all these treaties to fall in their normal place in the "Treaty Series," thus adding to the convenience of the users of these texts. Such registration will not involve acquiescence by the United States in the stipulation of Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations that no instrument shall be binding until registered.

* * * *

In order to secure safety through uniformity of road signs on level crossings, a Special Committee of the Transit Organisation met in Geneva during the second week of January. Without deciding upon any particular system for general adoption, the Committee studied three classes of signs used for protection at level crossings:—

(1) Where crossings are provided with barriers;

(2) Crossings without barriers, but with automatic signs;

(3) Level crossings without either barriers or automatic signs.

For each of these classes, the Committee recommended certain provisions for international adoption; but, before continuing its work, felt it necessary to secure further information from the various Governments as to the present systems now in force in the different countries.

* * * *

The value of world trade, as shown by the League's "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" just published, increased in the period July-November 1933 by 2.8 per cent. in respect of imports and 6.8 per cent. in respect of exports. In previous years, the figures were as a rule, lower at this time of year than during the first six months of the year.

* * * *

The Executive Committee of the Permanent International Studies Conference met in the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris on January 26th under the chairmanship of M. Louis Eisenman, Professor of Contemporary History at the Faculty of Letters in the University of Paris.

The meeting was attended by:

Mr. Earle B. Babcock (American), Assistant Director of the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment;

Mr. Maurice Bourquin (Belgian) Professor at the University Institute of Higher International Studies, Geneva;

M. Giannino Ferrari (Italian), Rector of the Royal University of Padua;

* * * *

M. Gilbert Gidel (French), representing the Academy of International Law, The Hague;

Professor Ernst Jaeckh (German), formerly of the Hochschule fur Politik;

M. Paul Mantoux (French), Director of the University Institute of Higher International Studies, Geneva;

Mr. Alfred Zimmern (British), Professor in Oxford University.

The Committee decided that a General Conference should be held in 1935 devoted to the consideration of problems relating to the collective organisation of security. It was agreed that this problem should be examined in its philosophic and historic aspects, as well as from the theoretical and practical standpoints. A large number of national and international institutions will be requested to submit memoranda on the subject of collective security.

KEMAL'S LATEST

All Turks Must Have Surnames

In future all Turks must have surnames. A bill has been prepared which will require the adoption of additional nomenclature, but the field of choice is limited says the Istanbul correspondent of the United Press.

There will be no Smiths or Majors, or rather their Turkish equivalents. For these names denote professions or ranks. Similarly no one may choose a name denoting race, nation, tribe or clan, so there will be no modern Turks calling themselves MacPherson, O'Flaherty, Britain or Wales.

This bill is just one of the features of an increasing and continuous modernization of Turkey which has been going on under Mustapha Kemal during the last 10 years.

The Ghazi has also ordered the adoption of the international metric system of weights and measures. Drummers are now parading round the Stamboul quarters, beating their big drums and announcing the change to shopkeepers and purchasers.

MOVIES TO CLOSE AT 11 P.M.

Nationals Hygiene is the latest reason given for restrictions of Turkish social activities. The Minister of the Interior has shocked the citizens by ordering all movies theatres and dancing bars to close at 11 p.m.

This is a distinct revolution in Turkish night life habits. Rarely did pictures or plays open before 10 p.m. nor end before 12-30 or 1 o'clock, while the dance bars usually did business until daylight hours. Also it is hardly along the lines of Mustapha Kemal's own parties which have been known to last from sundown until noon the next day, and which have been known to wear out the hardiest party-goer. It is not considered proper for any of the guests to leave until the host shows signs of wearying.

However, the dance bars, if prosperous enough, can remain open until 2 a.m. if they pay four times the usual tax, and a few hours longer for eight times the ordinary tariff.

Istanbul province is to have 300 mounted police. Ten years ago this force was dissolved, but its absence has proved its value for supervision in the rural sections of the province.

Under pressure from the Turkish Students' Union which sent threatening letters, a large number of foreign named firms have asked the union to chose Turkish names for them.

REFORM OF LORDS

Parliament's Rights Unaffected By King's Prerogative

Lord Cromer (Lord Chamberlain) read the following message from the King in the House of Lords, in mail week:—

"I have received your address and, relying on the wisdom of my Parliament, I desire that my prerogative and power in so far as they relate to the creation of peerages and to the issue of writs of summons to Lords Spiritual and Temporal to attend and sit and vote in the House of Lords should not stand in the way of the consideration by Parliament of any measure introduced in the present session on the subject of the constitution of the House of Lords."

The message was in reply to a petition moved by Lord Salisbury in connection with his bill for the reform of the House of Lords.

STOMACH TROUBLES CEASE INSTANTLY!

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VALUABLE SCULPTURES

Dr. Sitaram's Discovery Throws New Light On Buddhism

LAHORE, (By Mail).

A valuable addition of sculptures has recently been made to the Lahore Museum, thanks to Dr. K. N. Sita Ram, the Curator, who discovered them at Patiyar, a village a few miles from Nagrota, where there are one or two old sites to be excavated. The most important of these six sculptures are four fragments, which have been put together, making nearly a complete set of two. One of these is a piece representing the temptation of the Buddha by the daughters of Mara. The date of this sculpture may be about the 8th century A.D., if not earlier, and surprise is expressed at the prevalence of Buddhism in this part of the country, as testified to by the sculptures, at that date. A happy camaraderie between Hinduism and Buddhism is also indicated by the sculpture by the presence of a representation of the God Ganapathi, thus indicating a definite Hindu influence.

ARYAVARTA STYLE.

The sculpture is semi-circular in the middle, from the centre of which, supported by a lotus, rises a tower in the Aryavartha style. In the pillared mantap below the tower is seated the Buddha in the attitude of Bhoosparsamudra (calling the earth to witness). On either side of the central shikara, crowned with its typical amalaka, taper down the two sides of a semi-circle, having two compartments. In the recesses of the upper compartment are depicted figures of women seated 'tres charmeuse,' one on each side, tngaged probably in playing the veena, the upper part of their bodies uncovered and their ears adorned with kundalas.

In the lower panels are depicted as converging towards the lotus, one from each side, the figure of a Gandharva. This semi-circular group is punctuated and terminated at either end by an Aryavartha shikara in one of which is a figure which has been identified as Ganapathi, much weather-worn, and seated in a pillared mantapa, while in the other is a creature with the face of a major carnivora.

On either side of the end Aryavartha towers are probably simhavakthras or kirthimuhas, probably supporting lotuses, though this is fairly distinct only in the case of one, as the sculpture has become much weather-worn.

The second sculpture is also in fragments, the line of clevage being along the chest of the seated person, who has been tentatively identified as the Hindu God Ganapathi. These two fragments were discovered separately, but have now been put together.

DATE NOT CERTAIN

In the upper piece are depicted the elephantine face and trunk of Ganapathi, with his two upper arms. The lower piece is a puzzle, for sculptures of Ganesh, seated in the yogic posture of "padmasana" with one hand holding a water pot and another resting on the thigh, as is the present one, are very rare. The abdomen and lower parts of the body also resemble more those of an athlete than of Ganesh. Below the seated God thus posed in austerity in the lower fragment is a creature on all fours, which may probably be his vehicle, the mouse. The date of this sculpture is not also certain, but it is likely to be about the seventh or eighth century A.D.

It is understood that very shortly 27 more sculptures, which have been excavated by Dr. Sita Ram from various sites at Baijnath, are expected to be added to the Museum. Baijnath, of course, is familiar to every Hindu as the place where Ravana sacrificed each of his ten heads in a "nomakund" but recovered them through the grace of Shiva.

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FRESH TESTIMONIALS

Dr. T. N. ALVARES, writes in his Letter, Dated, 1-2-'34:—

Deafkiller was used recently in two of my hopeless cases, in whom more or less complete deafness was present for years. I feel happy to report that the results of Deafkiller are marvellous.

Dr. B. C. FIGUEREDO, says in his Letter, Dated, 6-2-'34:—

I prescribed two bottles of Viryoton night pills to one of my patients, who badly suffered from weakness. The results have been extraordinary. I may testify that Viryoton night pills are the best of all preparations for regaining lost vitality, I tried.

These and many other Testimonials and Letters of thanks are received every day.

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WOMEN AT CAMBRIDGE

University Makes A "Concession"

In a report to the Cambridge University on certain regulations, concerning women students, the Council of the Senate recommend that in future women shall be allowed to sit for the ordinary B.A. degree examination instead of its being compulsory for them to take a tripos examination as hitherto. The Councils of Newnham and Girton welcome the proposed change, but wish it to be known that they have no present intention of altering the policy of their colleges with regard to the admission of students.

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"ATROCIOUS" PROPOSAL TO FORCE WAGE-CUT

Why This Industrial Disputes Act On Statute Book?

SWADESHI SANGH'S APPEAL TO GOVT. TO INTERVENE

The All-India Swadeshi Sangh has issued the following statement:

While the Bombay textile industry is in a parlous state and a similar paralysis seems to have affected some of the mills in the mofussil, textile imports into India have been on the increase and countries which have long been making it almost a monopoly to supply the Indian market with textiles have no reason to complain that they will be affected adversely in their dealing with India.

PROGRESSING BACKWARDS.

Far from taking measures to be on the sure road to achieve textile self-sufficiency for this country, we are definitely progressing backwards. It was only during the years 1931 and 1932 that some little hope was raised in the public mind that those in control of the Indian textile industry had a broader outlook of the whole problem and did not believe that a wage cut was the only solution to their difficulties.

RISE IN TEXTILES IMPORTS.

These hopes can no longer be entertained. While foreign textile imports increase, our textile manufacturers, instead of taking stock of their present position, nervously demand more sacrifice from the men they employ. The total imports of both cotton yarn and piecegoods into India during the month of January showed a surprising increase as compared with the figures for the previous month. In December 1933 the import amounted to 1.7 million pounds in cotton yarn. January 1934 showed an intake of 2.6 million lbs. It is remarkable that not only were the imports from the United Kingdom higher but those of China and Japan rose in December 1933 from 360,000 and 480,000 lbs. respectively to 691,000 and 963,000 lbs. for January 1934. In coton piecegoods also the Indian demand for foreign varieties showed an increase. The United Kingdom imports for January 1934 showed an increase from 29.7 millions to 36.3 million yards while Japan which sent 12.6 millions yards to India in December 1933 could raise its imports into this country to 21.7 million yards.

SETTLE THESE DISPUTES.

If the disputes between employers and employees, whether at Bombay, Ahmedabad or Sholapur or at any other place continue, the demand for foreign imports will be still greater. A wise handling of the problem demands that earnest efforts should be made through conciliation boards to settle these disputes but it appears that Government who have the authority, the influence and the definite legislative means to force a solution so that the interests of the general public do not suffer are content merely to stand by and watch the battle. How disastrous these disputes are is, however, realised both by the millowners and the workers.

SHOLAPUR CASE.

Particularly in the case of Sholapur Mills it cannot be said that the workers went on a strike in a reckless mood. Repeatedly they voiced their demands but a deaf ear was turned to them. The proposal to force a wage-cut of 12-1|2 per cent in the present circumstances appears to us atrocious. Particularly obnoxious is the system prevailing in Sholapur of making payments in kind. As Mr. Bakhle repeatedly pointed out during the course of the discussion regarding the subject in the Bombay Legislative Council, what is needed is a radical change in the outlook of Government towards these strikes and industrial disputes. Otherwise what is the good of having on the statute book measures like the Industrial Disputes Act?

AHMEDABAD "DICTATORS."

In Ahmedabad the employers are evidently massing up forces to teach labour a lesson and to make it feel that although it may have a strong labour Union, the will of its employers must be given full play to assert itself in dictatorial fashion.

PENALISING HOME INDUSTRY.

A storm of protests which has broken out in Calcutta because of he demand of Bombay business interests that they should not be penalised in Sir George Schuster's new scheme to provide relief to certain provinces and to secure a surplus which can be devoted to Bihar relief, is due to an amazing misconception of the difficulties and the feeling of injustice from which Bombay suffers. It is not Bombay's contention that Bengal should not have the relief which the Finance Member chooses to provide for it by handing over to Bengal half of the Jute Export Duty but, as was clearly pointed out at the protest meeting held in Bombay on Friday March 2nd, the Bombay grievance was that Excise duties penalise home industries and that it was most unfair on the part of the Government of India to impose hardships on industries in which a large amount of indigenous capital was invested on the understanding that no handicaps will be levied on them, on the excuse of financial stringency, particularly when they are just trying to stand on their own legs.

MR. GOSWAMI'S WARNING.

The Finance Member tries to make the question of Bengal relief entirely dependent on Bombay misery. That is Bombay's complaint. To those interested in the promotion of Swadeshi industry the whole question should appear not as one of "robbing which the interest of Indian in-Peter to pay Paul" but as one in dustry as a whole should be considered paramount. Mr. T. C. Goswami did well to warn the audience at the public meeting held in Calcutta on March 9 to protest against the agitation in Bombay "not to lose sight of the proper perspective" for, as he pointed out, "remission of tax had, in the past, been dangled in the Assembly to create a division among the provinces."

WHO BENEFITS?

The Finance Member's proposals to put an excise duty on factory produced sugar in India have evoked scathing criticism from Indian Merchants Associations and from the producers. But a side issue of this problem deserves greater consideration than it has hitherto received. The Government of India are obliged, according to the Finance Member, to impose this additional taxation because they must somehow provide relief to hard-up provinces. But how is it that they have for all these years taken no steps to secure the revenue from import duties which is their due and which escapes their hands when the imports are diverted to Indian State ports? The States have conveniently forgotten the agreement on this matter reached at the Abu conference. At present Indian sugar is sold at factories according to prices varying between Rupees 8|4 to Rs. 9|- per maund. The imported sugar at Calcutta Bombay and Karachi sells at about Rs. 10|2 per maund but at the Kathiawar Ports sells considerably below that price. It is a mystery how such a lowering of the price is possible, when with an import duty of Rs. 9|1 per cwt. the price should be about Rs. 13 to 14 per cwt.

INDUCEMENTS TO IMPORTS.

If there are inducements to importers to unload at Kathiawar ports is it not high time for the Government of India to consider why at British Indian ports like Bombay and Calcutta more enterprising methods to secure trade should not be instituted? Already there is a proposal to reduce the heavy port charges in Bombay. Instead of investigating the question why custom revenue is on the decline, the Government of India have been tempted to embark upon the easier but unsafe course of securing revenue through excise duties on industries which we are just attracting capital enough to put them on a really sound footing.

PROGRESS OF SWADESHI.

It is gratifying to note that there is considerable activity in the Punjab for the promotion of Swadeshi. Reports from Amritsar state that the demand for Swadeshi goods is larger than ever before and that there is a great deal of interests taken in Swadeshi propaganda. In Delhi too Swadeshi workers were much interested in the work the All-India Swadeshi Sangh is doing and during Mrs. Munshi's recent visit to Delhi they ascertained from her the details of the work and promised to organise themselves on a better footing. They are holding a meeting for this purpose on March 18.

KARNATAK ENTERPRISE.

Karnatak is forging ahead. It will be remembered that at the Swadeshi Workers Conference held in Bombay in December last the representatives from Karnatak showed very active interest in the promotion of Swadeshi. We are now informed that the Akhil Karnatak Swadeshi Sabha of Dharwar intends to publish a Canarese monthly journal devoted to economic, commercial and industrial subjects. It is to be called the "Dhananjaya". The Secretaries of the Sabha write that the Journal will give an authoritative expression to the many activities of the Sabha and they hope that it will serve as a good medium of advertisement for all Swadeshi concerns. We commend this new effort and hope that bodies and associations affiliated to the Sangh will render it every assistance.

EXHIBITIONS.

We referred to the Industrial and Swadeshi Exhibition to be held at Poona, in a previous Brochure, in which we emphasised that an outstanding feature of this exhibition was the determination of the organisers only to allow such goods to be displayed which have received the hallmark of genuineness as Swadeshi goods by securing a certificate from the Certifying Board instituted under the auspices of the Indian Merchants Chamber and similar other Certifying Boards. The exhibition is to open on March 31 and should prove as great a success as was the previous effort at Poona. Its educative value now will be greater because, thanks to propaganda, the public is now fortunately more alive to the need of patronising Swadeshi articles.

A HASTY MOVE.

But we understand that there is a more afoot in Poona to hold another exhibition at the end of the year. We would deprecate the holding of exhibitions at the same place within such a short interval. In fact what is wanted is well co-ordinated activity in regard to the holding of these exhibitions, so that they perform their highest function of popularising Swadeshi in the most adequate manner. It is no use holding exhibitions rapidly one after the other at the same place in one province or even in towns not distant enough in the same province, because the manufacturers are not interested in providing adequate representation of their goods at exhibitions which are held without regard to the fact that they will not attract enough public interest.

CONDITIONAL AFFILIATION?

Bombay Senate & Kolhapur Secondary Training College

The following are some of the resolutions to come before the meeting of the Bombay university Senate which will be held on Friday the 16th inst. at Sir C. Jeth Hall at 12 noon:

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY DEPT.

Motion for a Supplementary grant of Rs. 21,500 for the Department of Chemical Technology.

Principal H. Hamill will move:

"That the Senate, in the circumstances stated in Appendix A, and in view of the expression of regret conveyed therein on the part of the Syndicate, sanction a supplementary grant of Rs. 21,500, as per Appendix B, to meet the excess of the recurring expenditure for the year 1933-34 on the University Department of Chemical Technology."

KOLHAPUR SECONDARY TRAINING COLLEGE.

The Syndicate, with the concurrence of the Academic Council, report to the Senate that they are of opinion that the proposed Secondary Training College at Kolhapur be affiliated provisionally for a period of three years from June 1934, subject to the College authorities carrying out the conditions mentioned below:—

(1) That admission be restricted to 50 students, if the proposed teaching staff is not increased from 5 to 7, and to 75 students, if the staff is increased as recommended by the Committee from 5 to 7.

(2) That the recommendations of the Committee with regard to buildings, hostel, and playing fields are carried out to the satisfaction of the Syndicate before the affiliation is granted.

(3) That adequate sanitary arrangements are made as recommended by the Committee.

(4) That the staff of the practising school is strengthened as recommended by the Committee

MILE AFTER MILE OF EFFORTLESS RIDING

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Fagan Vad 12 1993
Muslim—Zilkad 25, 1352
Parsi—Mehr 7 1303
Sunrise—6h. 50 m.
Sunset—6h. 48m.
Hightide—9-15; 22-16
Lowtide—3-47; 15-24

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
TUESDAY, March 13.
Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
National Council of Indian Women: 4th Biennial Conference, C. J. Hall.
WEDNESDAY, March 14.
Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
National Council of Indian Women: 4th Biennial Conference, University Convocation Hall.
THURSDAY, March 15.
Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
FRIDAY, March 16.
Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Bombay University: Senate Meeting, 12 noon.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting to support Sholapur Strikers, Blavatsky Lodge, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

KARSONDAS MULJI CENTENERY.

Under the auspices of the Prarthana Samaj, Bombay, Mr. B. N. Motiwala, will deliver a lecture on 'Karsondas Mulji, the Man' to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The Hon. Secretary of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali acknowledges, the receipt of Rs. 410 as donations.

SARASWATI MATHA SAMSTHA

The first meeting of the members of the Samstha will be held at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday the 18th instant in Maratha High School Hall (opposite Two Temples, near Opera House Tram Terminus).

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Undre the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria will speak on "The Life of the late Ervad Kavasji Edulji Kanga."

"A. M. PATEL" VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT.

The final match in the above Tournament will take place on Wednesday next, March 14th, 1934, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Willingdon Memorial Playground, corner of Ripon Road and Souter Street, Byculla.

The Hon. Sir John W. F. Beaumont, Kt., K.C., M.A., Chief Justice will preside, and Lady Beaumont will present the Trophy to the winning team.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Book Now & Avoid The Rush
Forty Maddening Maidens on a Maiden Cruise
with two innocent men who tried not to slip... but SLIP AHOY!
NAUGHTYCAL! NUTTYCAL! MUSICAL!
MELODY CRUISE
With
CHARLIE RUGGLES
RADIO'S MUSICAL COMEDY

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"You Said A. Mouthful" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Her Sweetheart" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Melody Cruise" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Out All Night" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Take a Chance" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Roman Scandals", Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Tara Sundari" Time as usual
GLOBE—"Malti Madhav" Daily at 5-15 8 10-45 p.m.
ROXY—"Shanghai Madness" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Cohens and Kellys in Trouble". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"King of Ayodhya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Kismat-Ka-Shekar" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Phantom of the Hill", Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time Signal
Selection of European music
12-30 p.m. Selection of Indian music.
1 p.m. Bombay market: Opening rates.
Close down.
European Programme.
6 p.m. A Relay of music from Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Indian Programme
Sponsored by H M V Gramophone Co. Ltd.
8 p.m. Time Signal
Commercial News.
Available market rates.
Interval.
Indian programme.
8-45 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York Opening and other available rates.
European Programme
9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
"Topics of To-day"
By Charles Harmer.
9-30 p.m. Jos. Ghisleri and His Symphonians.
And Harry Potter.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. The British Empire: White and Black in East Africa, a discussion between Sir Edward Grigg Dr. Oldham.
9 p.m. Midland Studio Orchestra
9-30 p.m. Sonata recital.
10 p.m. A feature programme
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin
10-45 p.m. B B C Dance Orchestra

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when further discussion on the question raised by Mr. Sorabji N. Kanga on "The Personal God, Ahura Mazda lives and works in nature and transcends it."

A. I. T W. C. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the All-India Textile Workers' Conference will be held in the office of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. to consider and adopt the statement of accounts.

ANNIVERSARY OF KARL MARX

To celebrate the death anniversary of Karl Marx a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Working Class Party on Wednesday, the 14th instant on Chaupati sands at 6 p.m. Mr. Jhabwalla, the Vice-President of the Party will side and Com. Khedgikar, Chaudhari, Joshi, Pendse, Maniben Kara, Karnik and others will address the meeting.

MEANS OF OUR FUTURE PROGRESS.

To-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj Mandvi, Pt. Dhirajlal Sharma will deliver a public lecture which is free and open to all.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. The REGAL (AIR-CONDITIONED)
The Theatre Magnificent
CO-STARRED by Public Demand!
MARIE DRESSLER Lionel BARRYMORE IN HER SWEETHEART [CHRISTOPHER BEAN]
Sidney Howard's Celebrated Drama Of A Woman Who Shows A Man The Road Back To Honour
Also Showing The Latest Comedy by
LAUREL & HARDY in "DIRTY WORK"

THE PUPIL'S OWN SCHOOL

Stage Tagore's "Falguni"

The Pupil's Own School staged on Saturday evening Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's celebrated "Falguni" (Festival of Spring) at the Royal Opera House for a large and appreciative audience. The careful lighting and the colour scheme of the costumes provided the necessary background for an essentially poetic play.

The music was felt to be expressive and the dances were in keeping with the dominant moods of the play. Syt. Sardinandu Sinha and Srimati Kuverbai Vakil, who were responsible for arranging the dances, and Syt. "Sagar-Ghoshe" responsible for arranging the music were amply rewarded by the successful performance of their students. There were occasions when out of the collective efforts one could see the individualities of the child students who proclaimed their distinct skill. Kumari Jai Vakil, Isa Vakil and Kokila Munshi may be thus mentioned. The Pupil's Own School is only a year old in Bombay and it is only natural that one should look forward to its uture progress. Judged by Saturday's performance, the School gives more than the requisite promise.

NO REDUCTION IN WATER RATE

Thana Municipality's Regret

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, March 11

As a lot of controversy is sometimes raised in Bombay municipalities over certain words, uttered by councillors in the course of heated debates, to which exceptions are taken by the other members, who consider them to be unparliamentary or of an offensive nature, the following ruling given by Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, the president of the Thana Municipality, who is also a Government Pleader, at a recent meeting of the board will be read with interest:

"I have given my anxious consideration to the words (to the effect that pressure might have been brought on members) uttered by Mr. Lombar and to which an objection has been taken by Mr. Ghogale on the score that they are unparliamentary. I have had the advantage of consulting eminent lawyers and some who acted as presidents in the city municipalities. After deliberate consideration I have come to the conclusion that the words though unhappy are not unparilamentary. Having regard to the fact that no direct allegation has been made against any member it is doubtful whether the words would even amount to defamation However, it is advisable that such and similar expressions should be avoided in future and I trust that Mr. Lombar will give due respect to the expression of opinion by the president."

On the motion of Mr. F. S. Patel the Board regretted that the request of the public to reduce the special Tansa water rate could not be granted as the Municipality had to pay a very large amount to the Bombay Corporation and in spite of the Tansa tax levied not even half the amount paid to the Corporation could be realised.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Art-Crafts Exhibition

The exhibition of art and art home-craft arranged by the National Council of Women in India will be opened on Thursday, the 15th instant by the Dowager Maharani Saheba of Jath. The entrance fee for the exhibition will be annas two.

TRADE UNIONISTS TO MEET TO-MORROW

A meeting of the representatives of the Bombay Unions affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held in the office of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union Sheiye Buildings, Parel, at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, March 13 to chalk out the programme for holding Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference and consideration of the question of unity between different central labour organisations in India.

Bombay Provincial Working Class Party

The fourth propaganda meeting on behalf of the above party was held at Chowpatty on 10th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Khedgikar, the Vice-President of the Party. Speeches were deliveced by Messrs. V. H. Joshi, Chowdhury, Dr. Shetty and Bapu Shinde.

Dr. Shetty then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting condemns the action of the Government in arresting important leaders in Cawnpore and Bombay and other places and demands their immediate release and withdrawal of the cases against them." Mr. Chowdhury supported the resolution.

CONVICTIONS UPHELD

Judgment In Thana Riot Case Appeal

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, March 11

The Sessions Judge, of Thana, partly allowed yesterday the appeal preferred by Dama Chima and eleven other Hindus against the order of their conviction on charges of rioting, assault, etc. and sentence of six months' hard labour with Rs. 50 fine on five of them and three months with Rs. 25 on the remaining seven accused passed by the first class magistrate of Panvel on January 26 last.

According to the prosecution there was a fight between two rival factions at Ovale village in which the accused took an aggressive part.

CONVICTION UPHELD

The Judge upheld their convictions but reduced the sentence to a period already undergone. The fine of Rs. 50 inflicted on five of the appellants was increased to Rs. 100 and with it the period of two months in default was also doubled. The fine of Rs. 25 on the remaining seven appellants was allowd to remain. Bond of Rs. 100 for one year after release to stand.

CASE UNDER SARDA ACT

Bride's Father Gives Undertaking

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, March 11

Mr N N. Master, District Judge, Thana, disposed of yesterday the petition filed by Mr. Indrajit Ratnashet Goraganghi, of Bombay to restrain Mr. Purshottam alias Parashram Harjivan of Wada from marrying his daughter Draupadibai, aged 12, to Mr. Kataria.

On February 14 last the District Judge granted an interim injunction to stop the marriage ceremony, which was to take place two days later at Chembur.

The marriage was accordingly postponed.

When the petition came up for hearing yesterday, the Judge dismissed the petition because the applicant did not want to proceed with it on the bride's father giving an undertaking to the Court not to marry his daughter till she attained majority.

The Judge ordered each party to bear his own cost.

SHOLAPUR STRIKE SITUATION

To-day's Public Meeting At Blavatsky Lodge

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Group to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge (French Bridge) to extend support to the Sholapur Strike.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan will preside. Among the speakers will be Messrs. Nariman, Brelvi. Bakhale, Jhabvala, Purshottam Trikamdas and Dr. Antrollikar from Sholapur.

Victoria Memorial School For The Blind

The following are extracts from the report of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December 1931:—

The year opened with 64 students on the roll. During the period under review there were 22 new admissions, while 25 students left the school. The average monthly attendance of the pupils during the period was 52.

The school work is conducted by regularly graded classes according to the different stages of progress. Gujarati is taught up to book VIII, Marathi up to book V, and elementary arithmetic including sums in proportion, interest and mental arithmetic. Instruction in English according to the Braille system is given to such pupils as need it and sometimes also to outsiders out of school hours.

Object-lessons are given to all the pupils in various objects of daily use, such as, grains, vegetables, fruits, oils vessels, etc., thus helping them to acquire a knowledge of their surroundings and develop the remaining four senses as some compensation for the loss of their sight.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

During the period of the report, the total receipts from different sources amounted to Rs. 11,213-8-4 as against a total expenditure under different heads of Rs. 14,808-7-0, thus causing a deficit of Rs. 3,594-14-8. If the amount written off as depreciation from the value of dead stock, building, garden and electric installation were added to this figure, the total deficit of income over expenditure would come to Rs. 4,299-0-2.

GUARD CLAIMS Rs. 2,045 FROM RLY.

Preliminary Issues Decided In Favour Of Plaintiff

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, Mar. 10

Mr. M S Patil, second class Sub-Judge of Kalyan, has fixed March 23 next for framing of issues, after deciding the preliminary issues in favour of the plaintiff that the Court has jurisdiction to try his suit and that it is in time.

The action is brought by Mr. Krishnaji Nil Kanta Pitker formerly employed as guard in the G I P Railway, against the Secretary of State for India-in-Council acting through the Agent G I P Railway and through the Divisional Transportation Superintendent, claiming Rs. 2045 as damages from the railway administration.

The plaintiff sues to get it declared that the Order of his discharge of February 26, 1932, was illegal, unwarranted and unjustified, that it was passed without any just cause or excuse and in contravention of the terms and conditions laid down by law and that he is entitled to be reinstated from the date of order of discharge. He further sues to obtain an order of perpetual injunction to restrain the defendant from appointing any other person in supersession of his claim and to recover Rs. 2,045 as damages at the rate of Rs. 32-8 per month and further damages at the above rate till the date of his reinstatement and his costs of the suit.

The claim of the plaintiff is denied 'in toto'. The defendant contended that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit and no part of the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of the Court.

It is further contended that the service of the plaintiff could at any moment be terminated at the pleasure of the Crown. It is asserted that the notice of discharge never violated any of the terms of service agreement or the rules of discharge and dismissal and that it was given by the proper officer competent to issue it.

The Government of India's communique, argued the defendants pleader, was no offer as interpreted by the plaintiff, but was merely a declaration of policy, which might be followed by the railway administration in certain contingencies. The plaintiff's allegations were entirely denied.

SUB-JUDGE'S CONCLUSION

The Sub-Judge came to the conclusion that the argument by the defendant's counsel that the plaintiff was employed again on fresh terms was untenable. He was reinstated in March 1931. Absence of execution of new agreement of service by the plaintiff and the reference to terms of old service agreement in the notice of discharge were clear indication to show that the old agreement was kept in force. The plea of limitation raised by the defendant was groundless.

Mr. Devasthale appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. B. K. Desai and Mr. M. S. Rangnekar for the defendant.

RIGHTS OF A PANCH

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, March, 10.

The question whether the "Panch" had a right to fine a number of the caste and to excommunicate him for default was decided in the affirmative by Mr. N. N. Master, Sessions Judge, Thana. He rejected yesterday the revision application preferred by K. S. Miranda against the order of the City Magistrate, Bandra dismissing his complaint on a charge of defamation against N. D'Souza, P. Rodriques, N. Rodriques, DD. Miranda and J. M. Lobo, "panchas" or leaders of the Christian community at Mudh in the Bombay Suburban Distrct.

WITHIN THEIR RIGHTS.

The Sessions Judge in the course of his judgment, observed that the opponents were within their rights when they resolved to fine the applicant. In excommunicating the applicant for breach of their order the "panchas" were exercising their rights and their action did not amount to defamation as alleged, because as accredited leaders of the caste they had, after holding a regular meeting fined the applicant and had excommunicated him when he did not pay fine. It was not proved that the opponents had acted in bad faith and without due care. As resolution was published to the members of the caste only the publication by the opponents in the discharge of their duties was privileged. They were bound to publish it to the community and the members of the caste had an interest in hearing it.

A. I. TEXTILE LAB. CONFERENCE

Not Work Of Communists: Reply To Mr. Bell

In the course of a statement, Mr. V. B. Karnik, Secretary, All-India Textile Workers' Council of Action, says:—

The All-India Textile Workers' Conference held in Bombay towards the end of January and the resolution adopted by it were referred to by the Home Member in his speech in the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday the 9th. The obvious intention of the Home Member was to prejudice public opinion about the Conference and its activities by damning it as Communistic and as a show engineered by a few Communist Labour leaders. The communist colour of any unpleasant activity or the association of Communists with it is, according to the policy of the Government, a sufficient justification for ignoring it in early stages and for suppressing it as soon as it begins to grow powerful.

REAL FACTS

But what are the real facts? The Communists certainly participated in the Conference and took a leading part in making the Conference successful and in shaping its policy. But together with them there were a number of other Labour leaders who can under no circumstances be called Communists. The platform of the Conference was so broad-based that it included all the textile unions and all the leaders of the textile workers, irrespective of their political opinions. As a matter of fact persons and organisations holding diametrically opposite views joined together in the Conference and forged a united front in the face of the common offensive of the millowners.

INEVITABLE DECISION

The resolution passed at the Conference was also the only resolution which it could have passed. Even the sanest and most moderate Labour leaders have admitted that in view of the capitalist offensive and the indifferent attitude of the Government the workers had no other alternative but to go in for a general strike. Their only difference with the Conference leaders is that they feel that the general strike may not be effective. The Conference leaders are more optimistic and have more confidence in the strength and the vitality of the working class.

WORKER'S DECISION

The textile workers' general strike is essentially directed against the textile employers' offensive of wagecuts, retrenchment and rationalisation. But every time that a strike takes place the workers find that they have to face not merely their employers, but also the Government which comes down upon them with all sorts of prohibitory orders against them and their leaders. The workers have, therefore, to couple certain political demand with their economic demands and to fight for them. But it will be wrong to say, therefore, that the workers are being exploited by the Communists for their own political ends. The textile living standards of workers are to-day being mercilessly attacked by the employers and they have decided to resist this attack by a country-wide general strike. It is the workers who have taken this decision and not a few Communist labour leaders as is sought to be made out by the Home Member.

BITTER TRUTH

The Home Member declared that it was the policy of the Government "to keep the ring open." The experience of the workers is quite to the contrary. Time and again they have found Government or the local police intervening in Labour disputes, no doubt in the name of law and order, but actually to the advantage of the employers and the disadvantage of the strikers. It is no use glossing over this obvious fact. The workers have realised this bitter truth and have shaped their policies accordingly.

GENUINE ECONOMIC. GRIEVANCE.

The Home Member has traced the origin of the textile strike at Sholapur to the Bombay Conference and its resolution. It is not, therefore, a genuine trade dispute but a strike engineered by a few agitators, and does not, therefore, deserve any sympathy The Bombay Conference and its resolution may have certainly influenced the Sholapur workers. But it is preposterous to say that they have come out on strike without any genuine grievance only because the Conference decided to have a general strike and a person who participated in the Conference went to Sholapur and helped the workers in their organisation. The sooner the Government realised the elementary fact that no strike takes place unless there is a genuine grievance the better.

CUT IN SPITE OF PROFIT.

The Sholapur workers have come out on strike against a wage-cut of 12-1/2 per cent attempted to be effected by the mill-owners in spite of their huge profits. The Council of Action certainly supports the strike and would do everything in its power to ensure its success. Conditions permitting it would also work to extend and deepen it for experience has taught it that separate and individual strikes do not succeed and that a country-wide general strike of all the textile workers is the only means for safeguarding the workers' interests.

APPEAL FOR HELP

To clear the misapprehension that may have been created in the public mind by the speech of the Home Member and the other speeches in the Council, I have to reiterate that it is the genuine economic distress prevailing amongst the textile workers of India and the failure of all other remedies which compelled them to go in for a general strike. It is wrong to suggest that it has been forced upon them by labour leaders, Communist or otherwise. After consideration and deep thought they decided up on this course of action and will not be deterred from it. From the general public they do expect genuine sympathy and moral and material support in the fight that they are launching.

NO PLAGUE IN PARLE

"Free Press" Report Contradicted

The Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Vile Parle Municipality writes:—

With reference to a letter published in the "Free Press Journal", of even date, from "A Correspondent," I have the honour to state that exhaustive enquiries made have elicited the fact that there have been no deaths from plague in Vile Parle Municipal limits, either among the Christians or any other community. The Assistant Director of Public Health, C. R. District, has been camping here from the 7th instant and these enquiries have been made with his knowledge. The Vicar-in-charge of the Roman Catholic Church of Vile Parle, has also informed the President of the Municipality that there have been no deaths among the Christians from any cause since the 27th February 1934, and the last death among the Christians was on the 27th in the St George's Hospital, Bombay. In view of these facts the "Free Press" Correspondent is wrong in stating that two deaths have occurred on the 10th instant. The letter published in the "Free Press Journal" is likely to cause unnecessary alarm and panic among the residents of Vile Parle and other neighbouring local authorities. I have therefore to request you to kindly publish this letter in the next issue of your paper.

PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1934

GOVT. AND LABOUR

It was a most unsatisfactory statement that Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member, made in the Legislative Council the other day regarding Government's attitude towards the increasing industrial disputes in the province. While professing as usual a benevolent neutrality towards workers and millowners alike, that statement is suggestive of Government's intention to suppress every inconveniently active and radical Labour movement. The Home Member stated that Government's policy was "to give a clear ring, as far as possible, for Capital and Labour to settle their disputes amicably between themselves." A ring is used for a fight and not a settlement and Government's real attitude is best gauged from the restrictions on the Labour meetings and demonstrations and Mr. Bell's references in his statement to the need for combating what he called the revival of Communist propaganda.

An Economic Grievance

Everybody knows that the Sholapur workers have gone on strike for a sound economic grievance, namely, an unjustifiable wage-cut. These men deserved active sympathy from Government, who could well have used their influence with the millowners. But Government did nothing of the kind. Though the Whitley Commission recommended the appointment of Conciliation Officers in important industrial centres, the Government of Bombay have done nothing in that direction, and Mr. Bell pleads want of funds as an excuse for not appointing such officers at least now. Far from doing anything to encourage conciliation at Sholapur, Government gagged the local Labour leaders within 48 hours of the declaration of strike. That hardly looks like neutrality and is more like queering the pitch within the ring. Mr. Bell made much of the fact that peaceful picketing was allowed at Sholapur but admitted that several persons were punished for "wilful obstruction." The workmen naturally distrust the permission to picket when at any time the pickets may find themselves in custody, not for picketing but for "wilful obstruction."

An Eye-Opener

The most unfortunate part of Mr. Bell's statement is that which misinterprets the Sholapur strike as being fomented by Communist influence and which uses the situation to justify repressive measures against Labour. The strike arose out of a just economic grievance and all Labour groups both at Sholapur and in Bombay have supported it. It is unfair confusion of issues to describe the strike as a Communist affair. There is more truth in Mr. Bakhale's observation that Government's own attitude towards Labour has helped the growth of Communist influence in the rank and file of Labour movement. Is the Communist bogey revived to afford an excuse for coming down upon all radical labour movements with a heavy hand? And was it to win over certain communalists that Mr. Bell quoted the view of the Riots Inquiry Committee that the basic cause of the communal riots in Bombay in 1929 was the activities of the Girni Kamgar Union? That the attitude of officialdom towards Labour is unsatisfactory, does not require arguments to prove it. But there are a number of points raised in the local Council by Mr. Bakhale that may well be emphasised here in view of the present situation. The Bombay Government owe it to the industrial position of the Presidency to devote substantial attention to problems of the working class. What they do is as nothing, compared to what a modern administration is expected to do. The spirit animating officialdom is shown in the absence of conciliation machinery; in the promptitude with which strike moves are sought to be checked and in the facility with which the Emergency Powers Act, contemplated definitely for another purpose, has been used in one case, against workers. All this serves the interests of the Capitalists who would reduce low wages still lower, while drawing high dividends themselves. It is unfortunate, but Government have yet to realise that persistence in such attitude towards the working class hurts, in the long run, not the workers, but those who deny them justice. The attitude disclosed in Mr. Bell's speech should not only put all workers on their guard but should also be an eye-opener to them. They should better realise that there can be no salvation for Labour in India till the Government is made wholly democratic and responsible to the people.

Alternatives

If the town duty on raw cotton is abolished in the interest of trade, the Corporation loses not less than Rs. 9 lakhs, and it is a pretty tough problem how that loss is to be made good. It is obviously the duty of the Government of Bombay either to give a subvention to that body or levy an alternative tax. But in response to a letter from the Government to suggest possible alternative taxes, the Corporation has made several interesting suggestions. The best one is the reduction in the rate of interest on the various loans advanced by Government to Municipality and also allowing the Municipality to convert other loans by fresh borrowing at low rates. As regards fresh taxes, the proposal of a surcharge on the Entertainment Tax would mean an additional unjustifiable burden on even innocent and educative entertainment. But a surcharge on the Betting Tax is not open to such an objection. Nor can one object to a tax on every horse that enters for a race or on a liquor licence. It is superfluous to add that it is Government's duty to reduce to a minimum the need for any fresh taxation by effecting the utmost possible economy.

Straining The Law

Considerable interest attaches to the conviction of Sjt. Radha Kisan Bajaj and several others at Nagpur under Section 7-B of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932. It appears that these persons only organised a small peaceful procession calling upon the people to use khaddar. But the trying Magistrate believed that the Section was wide enough to penalise such action. We cannot accept the Magistrate's decision as a just interpretation of the law. The Section expressly states that, to be convicted, the accused must be proved guilty of "molesting a person." But it is stretching the point too far to argue, as the Magistrate does, that the procession constituted molestation. He says in his judgment that "the accused all through these localities acted in a threatening manner which is repugnant to the feelings of those who purchased or dealt in foreign clothes." The evidence in the case does not show that the accused indulged in any threats, and common slogans cannot be regarded as constituting a threat. It is desirable to make this a test case and file an appeal to a higher court.

LEADBEATER— THE SEER

An Appreciation

By Mavji Govindji Sheth.

"He-dying—leaveth as the sum of him,
"A life—count closed, whose ills are dead and quit,
"Whose good is quick and mighty, far and near,
"So that fruits follow it
"No need hath such a one to alive as ye name life
"That which began in him when he began,
"Is finished; he hath wrought the purpose through
"Of what did he make him man.
—The 'Light of Asia".

Charles W. Leadbeater, whose death at the age of 87, at Perth in Australia, was recently announced, was a unique personality, in more ways than one. In the outer world he was known as a great Theosophical leader. to Freemasons, he was known as one who had made a remarkable, though unorthodox, contribution to the Masonic literature; to Christians, as the founder and head Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Church in its present form; to students of Yoga, he came as a great apostle of Raja Yoga and all that it stands for; to psychists, he was a great occultist; to students for the higher life, he was guide, friend and philosopher and to those afflicted with and tormented by diseases which required a clairvoyant diagnosis, he was a rare helper and healer; a prolific writer about the Great Unknown; faithful as a friend, loyal as a colleague; loveable as a co-worker; firm as a rock against all evil; a great disciplinarian, though gentle and patient as a teacher; above all, a great and true servant of the Guardians of Humanity—the Inner Government of the World.

The Two Pillars.

Leadbeater was born in England some months before Annie Besant—the great President of the Theosophical Society—and survived her only a few months. Of the two founders of the Theosophical Society, Colonel Olcott was the organiser, administrator while Madame Blavatsky filled the role of the Teacher. In later years, Annie Besant was the organiser and Leadbeater the teacher. The two formed the great pillars on which rested the great arch of Theosophy. The role of the teacher is seldom spectacular; and generally he is appreciated and adored after he passes on. In Bishop Leadbeater's case, however, it was a bit different. He had travelled extensively and had worked for years at a time, in different countries and his works had, a restricted though a world-wide circulation.

Colossal Memory.

To the intellectual type amongst the membership of the Theosophical Society, he appealed greatly. His knowledge of occultism was profound and the confidence with which he talked shocked and sometimes antagonised people not conversant with Theosophical ideas. "My first touch with anything that could definitely be called Theosophy was in the year 504 B.C. when I had the wonderful honour and pleasure of visiting the great philosopher Pythogoras", he writes in "How Theosophy came to me." Here he talks about his previous life, in Greece, with as much ease and complacence as if he was talking of an experience in his present life. He takes re-incarnation for granted. Again, he talks in the same strain, in one of his books on Masonry about a still earlier life in Egypt where the rituals in certain temples, witnessed in that life, were recalled to his memory, the moment he saw the ritual in a present day Masonic temple. His was a colossal memory extending over several lives.

Akashik Records.

And something more. He has written an account of the fifty-two previous lives, on this globe, of Mr. J. Krishnamurti and published it, in two big volumes, under the title "The Lives of Alcyone". The first of these begins somewhere about 72,000 B.C. This would naturally shock people who had never seriously thought of re-incarnation. This knowledge, it is said, is obtained by taking the memory back, by a certain Yogic process, and examining what is called the Akashik Records or the memory of nature. In the present instance, Mrs. Besant and Mr. Leadbeater worked at the subject from day to day separately, wrote out the reports of their own individual research each day and compared them at the end of it, thus getting each other's confirmation and avoiding doubtful

(Continued on page 7).

Our London Letter

McDONALD'S POSITION UNSAFE

Tory Agitation To Get Him Out Of Cabinet Growing Stronger

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, March 3.
(By Air Mail).

The attitude of the Prime Minister in refusing to see the deputation of the Hunger Marchers has been the one subject of vigorous criticism in the lobbies of the House of Commons. Barring the hundred per cent. Tories, he is being censured for his obstinacy in relying upon precedents in not welcoming the opportunity of discussing the Unemployment Bill which has become a bone of contention in the domestic politics of Great Britain. The critics of Mr. MacDonald have seized the opportunity to suggest that his attitude is not only a final and complete exposore of the Laboor Prime Minister but it explodes the illusion that the British public had about the present Parliament. The whole attitude of Mr. MacDonald cannot be compared with the attitude of a Tory Prime Minister under similar circumstances. The Tory Ministers of the type of the late Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Baldwin could decline to receive such a deputation with perfect dignity and with consistency of political principles in which they and their party believed. Mr. MacDonald's action has not even the dignity of high office and his evasive reply in the House of Commons on Tuesday left no doubt in anybody's mind that he was conscious of the fact that his act was quite contrary to his avowed principles.

BLOW TO PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

The Tory Ministers while upholding the principle of democracy on the day of the general election have always persisted in the right of the Ministers to govern the country when they are governing and to treat the voice of the people as the howling of a mob. The Labour Party is interested in keeping up the myth that Parliamentary regime in Great Britain is pure democracy in actual operation day after day. People have been made to believe by Mr. MacDonald and his former Labour colleagues that the elected deputation of the people have any time a right to be heard by a Minister of the Crown and even at the bar of the House of Commons. A refusal to receive a deputation even in his office room by the present Prime Minister, therefore, is a complete exposure of the hypocrisy of parliamentary system. The Labour M.P.'s are trying their best to give this action the interpretation of personal and individual snobbery on the part of Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald is now disowned by the Labour Party but he is acting—and often and often in Parliament he has pointed it out—exactly as he used to act when he was at the head of two Labour Governments and was the idol of the official Labour Party.

MACDONALD'S FAILURE.

Mr. MacDonald's failure to deal with the rising tide of working class revolt is beginning to be almost the last straw that might break the camel's back. His Tory opponents have used him in the present Cabinet as the Prime Minister but they have neither loved him nor respected him. The agitation to shuffle him out that has been going on for the last eighteen months will now grow bolder as his opponents realise that he is now a completely discredited person in Britain. Mr. Baldwin, as his friend and supporter, also has his share of the blame increased day by day. The Home Secretary, Sir John Gilmour, who hitherto was considered a harmless humdrum Minister in charge of the Police administration, has added greatly to his unpopularity in Tory circles by the helpless manner in which he has watched the whole of the Hunger Marchers' programme being carried out after administering premature threats to them. There is no agitation that "Gilmour Must Go" but there are underground demands that he ought to be changed from the present key position in the Cabinet as one is not quite sure what the present working class agitation may lead to. Another Cabinet Minister who has brought himself even in a more precarious position than Sir John Gilmour is the other Sir John of the Simon Commission.

NEW JOB FOR SIMON.

Just as Simon drew up a great report for India which nobody in British Parliament has ever cared for, so also his pompous recommendations with regard to international and disarmament adjustments in Europe have all come to grief. No one can deny the fact that the League of Nations has been wrecked on the rocks of Simon's weak policy of trying to please everybody. In a Europe torn with international hatred

(Continued on page 10.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

L. C. C. AND LABOUR

It used to be held as a delightful paradox that Municipal elections in England represented tendencies quite the reverse of electoral attitude towards Parliament. But that is a paradox of days when local and national politics were the exclusive monopoly of vested interests and upper classes divided into the "opposing" camps of Conservatism and Liberalism. The emergence of the Labour Party has changed all that, the dominant issue now being one between the exploiting rich and the exploited poor. The electorate in consequence thinks broadly in the same terms in regard to both Municipal and Parliamentary affairs. The Labour victory that has smashed the rule of Tories in the London County Council must, therefore, be regarded as another decisive verdict of the people against Toryism in Parliament, against, that is to say, of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his administration.

SOCIALISTS' OPPORTUNITY

The victory is certainly historic because it is for the first time that the Labour Party has captured the London County Council and with a safe majority. It also gives the Labour Party an opportunity to make history in a more permanent sense of the term. Socialist administration of the Municipality of Vienna, though dead and literally destroyed, is a magnificent example to follow. Compared with London, Vienna, when taken up by the Socialists, was practically resourceless and so were those responsible for the administration that showed to the world what Socialism could do. Mr. Herbert Morrison is in a much better position to introduce "real changes" than Otto Bauer. And, if he cares to, Mr. Morrison may regard the Dollfuss destruction as a stimulating challenge. It, however yet remains to be seen what he does in actual practice.

AN AMAZING BAN

It is amazing to learn from the statement issued by Babu Mohanlal Saxena that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is prohibited from writing a report of his tour in the area affected by the earthquake in Bihar. We trust the information received by Mr. Mohanlal is not correct. The report related to a purely humanitarian cause and its publication would have been valuable to all earnest relief workers in the province. Its prohibition, therefore, is inexcusable on any ground and is a disservice to the stricken people. If Government feared that some of the Pandit's observations would expose the errors of the officials themselves, the jail officials could have censored those portions. Even from Government's own point of view, as Mr. Saxena ponts out, permission to issue the report from jail "would have proved beyond doubt that Panditji's arrest immediately after the tour in the earthquake affected areas had nothing to do with the criticisms of the Bihar Government."

DUTY ON SUGAR

Government must answer the serious criticisms of their sugar policy implied in the letter addressed by the Punjab Indian Chamber of Commerce. At a time when the sugar industry has suddenly had to face grave difficulties as a result of the earthquake havoc, why exactly was an excise duty imposed on it? The Chamber draws attention to rumours that interests in surplus stocks and mills are being acquired by the British and that negotiations are being conducted between Great Britain and Holland to exchange sugar stocks in Java for British textile and other goods. If these rumours are correct—we will not at all be surprised if they are—the imposition of the excise duty on sugar will be open to the suspicion of the exploitation of India for the benefit of British interests and British industries. It is an indefensible betrayal of Sir George Schuster's obligations to this country.

CUNNINGHAM'S SYMPATHY.

Speaking in the Frontier Province Legislative Council Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim expressed himself bitterly disappointed at Government's lack of respect for the Council's opinion and pleaded for a change. That the Khan Bahadur's complaint is justified does not need any elaboration. The whole proceedings point to nothing else. But what is amazing is Mr. Cunningham's claim that there was no change of heart needed in him, because, he said, he had always been sympathetic in the past and would continue to be so in the future. To take only one instance, Mr. Cunningham has set at naught the united appeal of the people of the Frontier to release Obaidullah Khan. A young man having already done two years in jail for refusing to furnish security must do another year although his condition is grave and he is also suffering from tuberculosis. Mr. Cunningham's argument is that in the event of his release and recovery—which may perhaps take a year—he may subsequently prove troublesome to Government! And this gentleman says that he has been sympathetic in the past and would continue to be so in the future! In the face of all this it is not surprising that even co-operators should contemplate, as Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim does, resigning from these farcical Councils.

Press Views

Unnatural

There is no justification for retaining the two to one proportion, when even for the I.C.S. and the I.P.S. Europeans and Indians are recruited in equal numbers. As for the venue and method of recruitment, we are unable to see what objection there can be in reason to the suggestion made in the Council of State for recruitment by simultaneous competitive examinations in England and India. The competitive system has been found quite satisfactory in practice in the case of the I.C.S. Why should it be unsatisfactory in the case of the I.M.S.? Its adoption would have the positive value of removing the suspicion that in the recruitment for the I.M.S. efficiency has not always been the primary consideration. Besides the time is long past when an arrangement, so unnatural as recruitment in a foreign country for an important service, could be justified on any grounds that would carry conviction to the minds of the general public, when candidates with first class qualifications are available in any number in the country itself.—"Hindu."

Power Without Will

Sir George Schuster, in replying to the debate on the motion of Mr. James, in the Assembly for planned economy, stated that the powers of the Government of India were limited 'because in all matters, relating directly to economic activity, the real powers rest with the Provincial Governments.' But, as a matter of fact, the economic life of the country is controlled by the Government of India through their tariff, currency and exchange policy. What can the Provincial Governments do to promote economic activity when they have not the power to stimulate exports by altering the Rupee Ratio, nor to revise taxation which tells heavily on trade and industry? To meet their own heavy Military and Civil expenditure, the Central Government levy direct and indirect taxes, which have far-reaching economic effects. Their powers, instead of being limited, are, indeed, vast and unlimited.—"Leader."

The Collector of Dharwar protested against the National Flag on Gandhiji's motor-car on the ground that it was inconsistent with his vow of suspending all political activity for one year.

We hope the authorities in Bihar will not lag behind. Indeed, we suggest that they should call upon Gandhiji to order his loincloth from Lancashire.

* * * *

It is reported that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has not been allowed to write his report on the Bihar Earthquake that was to be submitted to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapsu, the President of the Allahabad Relief Committee.

What is, however, not reported is, whether the Calcutta Jail authorities have imposed the ban out of kindness to Jawaharlal or to Sir Tej Bahadur.

* * * *

Doctor Moonje is going to Goa to champion Hindu grievances. For this, even temporary relief to Hindus of India, many thanks. We hope—but, no, it would be rather too selfish and, also very unfair to the Hindus and the Governor-General of Goa.

* * * *

Opposing, without success, the final reading of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill, Mr. J.N. Basu, the Liberal Leader, observed that, measures like it "were taken in an extraordinary situation for a temporary period, and not permanently."

Too true. The measures so far taken, are certainly extraordinary. But Mr. J.N. Basu forgot that what is extraordinary for an ordinary administration is No. 2 for No. 1 administration.

That was because he is a Liberal leader.

* * * *

When someone in the Frontier Council appealed to Government for a change of heart, Mr. Cunningham, the Finance Member, said that, so far as he was concerned, there could be no change of heart.

People sometime do confess without meaning it.

* * * *

A day earlier, Mr. Cunningham had refused to release Obaidullah a year before his time, because, although Obaidullah is now seriously ill and has tuberculosis, he might give trouble to Government after his recovery.

We hope Mr. Cunningham had also taken into account the possibility of the young boy not recovering before a year. But, if he had, or even if he hadn't, he was arguing in favour of indefinite detention!

Verily, there could be no change of heart.

* * * *

Owing to "Socialist violence and frequent disturbances," says the Madrid correspondent of Reuter, "the Republic continues to hover on the brink of strife."

Since, it is Reuter's correspondent, we must believe that the Socialists are at the bottom of the mischief, although some correspondents of British paper had been suggesting for weeks that a plot was being carefully organised against the Socialists. But since Reuter says to the contrary and since Spain has to be saved from Socialism.....

* * * *

After destroying the devil, Dollfuss is now interesting himself in International Dancing. That is not unnatural. But, why has India been invited?

India must decline. She is already spending a large sum on Geneva.

* * * *

Orator at Bombay Farewell Dinner: "Gentlemen! In spite of our failings in hospitality, we sincerely hope you are carrying back with you happy feelings about our hostility."

The gentlemen, it is reported, did not know how to play this "Wrong 'un."

* * * *

"My wife is very irritable; the least thing sets her off."

"You're lucky at that, mine's a self-starter."

ARSENAL AVENGE THEIR CUP DEFEAT

Mastering Villa, They Approach Their Best Form In League Football

LONDON, March 10.

With Hulme, Jack and James all in their old places, Arsenal recovered something approaching their best form, mastered Villa and incidentally avenged their Cup defeat.

Fifty thousand saw passing between Hulme and Beasley and Jack scoring in the first minute with a terrific shot from a few yards. a

Great excitement prevailed among the Arsenal fans who were thirsting for Villa's blood, but imagine their disappointment when first Dix equalised in the tenth minute and then Houghton gave them half-time lead after the mistake on the part of the Arsenal defence.

However, Arsenal outplayed their opponents after the interval. Roberts equalised from corne Arsenal attacked frequently, brilliantly culminating in Hulme running through and scoring a great goal with left foot shot.

HUDDERSFIELD ON TOP.

Huddersfield with a splendid away win remain on top in goal average. Their clever forward work led to Smith scoring a couple of easy goals before half-time. After resumption Albion staged revival, W. G. Richardson scoring for them, but Huddersfield later dominated. Rawlings scored after a brilliant individual run. Sankey got Albion's second goal.

At Derby, Weddle scored a winner from scramble at goalmouth for visitors in the second half.

SPURS' GLORIOUS PLAY.

Spurs played glorious football and should have won, but the match ended in a draw.

Chelsea were fighting to avoid relegation. Boyd scored with a header but Gibson equalised before the interval.

In the latter half, Weaver scoring from penalty put the home side ahead but Chelsea responded through Gibson. Gregg was unlucky not to give them victory, hitting upright in the last minute.

Hudson got Liverpool's goal with a header.—Reutr's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, March 10.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 3, Aston Villa 2.
Birmingham 0, Stoke 1.
Blackburn 3, Liverpool 1.
Derby County 0, Portsmouth 1.
Everton 1, Leicester City 1.
Leeds 3, Sunderland 1.
Manchester City 4, Sheffield United 1.
Middlesbrough 1, Tottenham 1.
Newcastle 2, Chelsea 2.
Sheffield Wednesday 2 Wolverhampton 1.
West Bromwich 2, Huddersfield 3.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 1, Burnley 1.
Bradford City 5, Oldham 2.
Bury 4, Plymouth 0.
Fulham 0, Bolton 2.
Hull 4, Manchester United 1.
Lincoln 0, West Ham 2.
Millwall 0, Nottingham Forest 0.
Notts County 0, Bradford 0 (when abandoned after sixteen minutes thunderstorm).
Port Vale 2, Preston 0.
Southampton 0, Brentford 0.
Swansea 1, Grimsby 1.

THIRD DIVISION
(Southern Section.)

Aldershot 1, Coventry 1.
Brighton 1, Southend 0.
Bristol City 1, Gillingham 1.
Clapton Orient 2, Crystal Palace
Clapton Orient 2, Crystal Palace 0.
Luton 3, Reading 1.
Northampton 1, Watford 0.
Norwich 1, Exeter 1.
Queen's Park Rangers 1, Bournemouth 0.
Swindon 1, Bristol Rovers 0.
Newport 2, Cardiff 2.
Torquay 1, Charlton 4.

THIRD DIVISION
(Northern Section.)

Barrow 3, Wrexham 1.
Carlisle 0, Southport 0.
Chester 1, Mansfield 1.
Crewe 4, Aclrington 2.
Doncaster 3, Hartlepools 0.
Halifax 2, Gateshead 4.
New Brighton 0, Chesterfield 0.
Rotherham 4, Rochdale 0.
Stockport 6, Darlington 0.
Walsall 5, Tranmere 3.
York 1, Barnsley 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
(First Division.)

Airdrieonians 1, Third Lanark 2.
Celtic 3, Motherwell 0.
Cowdenbeath 1, Dundee 1.
Hamilton 1, Clyde 0.
Hearts 1, Rangers 2.
Kilmarnock 1, St. Johnstone 0.
Partick 1, Ayr 1.
Queens Park vs. Falkirk (Unplayed).
Queen of South 4, Aberdeen 1.
St. Mirren 0, Hibernians 3.
—Reuter's Special.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE SCORERS

LONDON, March 10.

The following scored in the respective matches in the Scottish League First Division:

Airdrieonians: Wilson.
Third Lanark: Breslin (two).
Celtic: H. O'Donnell (two) F. O'Donnell.
Cowdenbeath: Curley.
Dundee: Rennie.
Hamilton: Wilson.
Hearts: Herd.
Rangers: Smith, Marshall.
Kilmarnock: Liddell.
Partick: Bain, Miller, Ballantyne, Ness, McLennan.
Ayr: Rodger.
Queen of South: McGowan (three) Tulip.
Aberdeen: Beynon.
Hibernians: Smith, Kavanagh, Walls (from penalty).—Reuter.

CXFORD OUTROWED

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 10.

Ellison (Oxford) has been forbidden by doctor to row in the boat race.

Oxford rowed the full course of trial on the ebb tide over the reverse course Mortlake to Putney in 19 minutes 43 seconds. Although the time compares unfavourably with Cambridge's 19 minutes 31 seconds on flood tide Putney to Mortlake earlier in the week, the form is a revelation to many who doubted Oxford's ability to break 20 minutes.

Oxford rowed the last mile fast, the time being five minutes one second, but were outrowed at the finish. Two members were in distress.

Cambridge only paddled to-day.

Leeds Beat Dewsbury

LONDON, March 10.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Barrow 15, Warrington 9.
Castleford 5, Salford 19.
Keighley 28, Bradford 12.
Leeds 27, Dewsbury 4.
Rochdale 25, St. Helen's Recreation 12.
Swinton 7, Broughton 0.—Reuter's Special.

SPANISH EXTREMIST LABOUR FEDERATION

Dissolution Ordered By Judge In December

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MADRID, March 10.

The dissolution of the Extremist National Confederation of Labour claiming a million member has been ordered by a special judge investigating the revolt in last December.

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INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

Wales Beat Ireland By 13 Points To Nil

LONDON, March 10.

At Swansea, in the Rugby International match, Wales beat Ireland by 13 points to 0.

Neither side had scored at half-time.—Reuter's Special.

Bassett replaced Rees Jones in the Welsh team.

IRELAND TEAM.

The following constituted Ireland team:

Langan (Clontarf), O'Connor (Cork), Bailey seventeen year old schoolboy of Lansdowne, Lambert (Lansdowne), Lane (Cork), Reid (Richmond), Morgan (Clontarf), Beamish (Air Force), Dunne (Lansdowne), Graves (Wanderers), McGrath (London Irish), Megaw (Richmond), Pike (Aldershot Services) Russell (Cork), Siggins (Collegians).

Forty thousand spectators witnsseed the sensational finish of the Wales-Ireland Rugby match. Weather was summerlike. Ireland had the better of the game in the first half, in which they threatened the Welsh line several times, their pack getting the ball from scrums and being also faster in loose.

Ireland maintained supremacy for good part of the second half. Then came the Welsh revival, and five minutes from the end Jenkins began the movement in his own half, and after Idwalrees and Bassett had made ground, Bassett passed to Jenkins who scored a try, and converted himself.

Immediately afterwards Idwalrees broke through, and Fear scooded an unconverted try. Then Cowey dashed over and Jens converted.

COLLAPSE LATER.

Ireland played so well that they scarcely deserved to lose, but cracked up badly in the last ten minutes, when Wales finished in a terrific style. The outstanding Welshmen were Cliff, Jones, Jenkins, Bassett, Ward, Hughes and Fear. Irish backs were excellent, Langan and Bailey, new comers, played admirably.

Cross-Country Championship Winner

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 10.

S. Dodd of Wirral Athletic Club won the National Cross-country Championship, his time for ten miles being 56 minutes 25 seconds.

Birchfield Harriers won the team event.

Blackheath Beat Bradford

LONDON, March 10.

The following are the results of principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:

Bath 13, Gloucester 8.
Birkenhead Park 15, Rosslyn Park 11.
Blackheath 39, Bradford 5.
Coventry 14, Royal Air Force 0.
Harlequins 8, Old Merchant Taylors 21, at Teddington.
Leicester 19, Guy's Hospital 0.
London Scottish 21, United Services 18.
Northampton 0, Nuneaton 22.
Plymouth Albion 16, Bristol 3.
Richmond 3, Cardiff 8, at Old Deer Park.
St. Bart's Hospital 0, Devonport Services 6.
Sale 0, Llanelly 0.
Army 12, Territorial Army 6, at Woolwich.
Newport 18, Crosskeys 3.
Glasgow Academicals 10, West of Scotland 0.
Westonians 5, Edinburgh Academicals 10.

County Championship

LONDON, March 10.

In the County Championship final East Midlands beat Gloucestershire by ten points to nil at Northampton.—Reuter's Special.

Rugby League Cup Matches

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 10.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Rugby League Cup third round:—

Huddersfield 21, London Highfield 2.
Hunslet 2, York 0.
Halifax vs. Widnes postponed owing to hard state of ground.
Oldham 8, Bramley 6.

Wigan Beat French

LONDON, March 10.

In the friendly match Wigan beat French 13 by 30 points to 27.—Reuter.

Cumberland Beat Yorkshire

LONDON, March 10.

In the County Championship, Cumberland beat Yorkshire by 20 points to 10 at Whitehaven.—Reuter's Special.

BOOKSELLERS AND POSTAGES

Association Protests Against Schuster Proposals

At a meeting of the Bombay Booksellers' Association the following resolutions were passed:—

The Bombay Booksellers' Association hereby protests against the revised Postage Rates announced by the Government of India as highly objectionable and sure to further cripple the already—ruined Book Trade, resulting in grave injury not only to the Government's Revenues, as the Law of Diminishing Returns has already begun to operate with deadly effect, but also to the vast majority of the poor Taxpayer who are unable to bear any further burdens, and are crying for relief from the abnormal Taxation already in force.

REDUCE TO OLD LEVEL

The Association further suggests that in order to help restoration of the Book Trade to its normal state, it is essential that the Postage Rates be reduced to their old level as soon as possible; and that as a beginning in that direction the following changes be made immedately.

(1) The Post Card be reduced to half anna, and the aim of bringing it down to a quarter anna be always kept in mind.

BOOK POST RATE

(2) The present rate of 1/2 anna for Book Packets upto 5 tolas is already high; its proposed increase to 3/4 anna will be a great set-back to keeping business at even its present low level rendering any expansion thereof absolutely out of the question. This rate should, therefore, not be increased under any circumstances whatever.

(3) The Book Post Rate of 4 annas a pound has proved by experience a deadweight on the Book Trade and led to enormous contraction in business and diversion of much of the legitimate Postal Traffic to Rail Route as the latter is cheaper in comparison. It is therefore urged most earnestly on the Government of India that this rate be reduced to two annas a pound at the earliest possible moment.

ILLUSORY REDUCTION.

(4) The so-called reduction in rate of Postage on letters (i.e. 1 anna for ½ tola) is practically illusory as such letters can hardly carry any appreciable weight of correspondence after allowing for the weight of good-quality envelopes. This limit therefore should be raised to one Tola, if it is to be seriously claimed as a reduction in Rates.

(5) The Registration Fee of 0-3-0 should be reduced to 0-2-0; and the rule of compulsory registration of V. P. articles be made applicable only to articles of Rs. 10/- and over in value.

(6) The m. o. charges be slightly amended as under

0-1-0 upto Rs 5/-
0 2-0 upto Rs. 10/-

and thereafter as current at present.

The Association further resolves that Copies of this Resolution be sent to the Government of India for their immediate attention, to members of the Assembly, to the Press with a request to give it editorial support, and to others interested in the Subject.

SJT. RANGILDAS SUTARIA DEAD

Gujarat Loses A Literary Enthusiast

GANDEVI, March 10

(From Our Correspondent)

News has been received of the sudden and premature death of the well-known Gujarati author, Sjt. Rangildas L. Sutaria that occurred at Navsari three days ago, where the deceased was leading a retired life after several years of a strenuous life in Bombay. His recent works "Oinya" and "Kone Parnu" are still being reviewed in the vernacular press. The late Mr. Sutaria was a graduate of the Bombay University and was a business expert. He was credited with sound knowledge of financial conditions of Bombay market where he had acquired vast experience as a Oil seeds expert. The deceased was, after his retirement, devoting himself to literary pursuits and his knowledge of the Bengalee language helped him in presenting to Gujarati readers with very good translations of some of the best novels in that language. It has been acknowledged that but for the author's due acknowledgment, they would pass off as first rate originals. "Shri" and "Indira" and other stories were very good adoptions and are good sellers. Three of his works were recently published. They were "Oinya," "Kone Parnu" and "Fui".

MORE BRITISH LIQUOR EXPORTS?

Roosevelt Announces Elimination Of Import Quotas

WASHINGTON, March 10

The elimination of liquor import quotas from March 1 to June 30 was announced to-day as foreshadowed by President Roosevelt last night.

It is expected in Britain this will mean a big increase in the British exports of liquor.

The opinion also is expressed that this may mean the ultimate end of restriction.—Reuter's Special.

BEHOLD, EMPIRE'S VAST RESOURCES

Shown In Miniature At Vienna Fair

VIENNA, March 10.

The vast resources of the British Empire are shown in miniature in the British Pavilion at Vienna Fair opening to-morrow.

For instance, visitors will learn that half the world's motor tyres are made of British rubber, 99 per cent of world's jute is grown in the Empire and almost every felt straw hat is stiffened with British shellac. Specially interesting is the section devoted to the history of British aviation. —Reuter's Special.

INTER-VARSITY ATHLETICS

Record Win For Half-Mile Race

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The White City Inter-varsity Athletics Results are as under:—

Hundred Yards: Davis (Cambridge), Time 10 seconds.

Half a mile: Hallowell (Oxford), one minute 54 and one-fifth seconds. Inter-varsity records.

One-twenty yards Hurdles: Stanwood (Oxford) 15 and three-tenths seconds.

Putting the weight: Irfan (Cambridge) 42 feet six and a half inches.

3 MILE RACE.

Three Mile Race: Healey (Oxford), Fourteen minutes forty-nine seconds.

Polevault: Elkins (Oxford) Eleven feet Three inches. Wiles (Cambridge) Eleven feet three inches.

Elkins won jumpoff.

Two-twenty Yards Low Hurdles: Stanwood (Oxford) Twenty-four and nine-tenths seconds.

High Jump: Stanwood (Oxford) Five feet Ten inches; Stanwood created record by winning three events for Oxford for second year in succession.

Long Jump: Horsefall (Cambridge) Twenty-two feet Ten inches.

OXFORD WINS.

ONE MILE RACE.

Lovelock (Oxford) and Leach (Oxford) dead-heated 4 minutes 23 seconds.

QUARTER MILE RACE.

Rathbone (Cambridge) 49 and three-fifths seconds.

Oxford won by seven to four events.

VICEROY VISITS PLACES OF INTEREST

Stay At Kapurthala Curtailed By Half Day

KAPURTHALA, Mar. 10

The Viceroy and party this afternoon spent delightful time in excursion on diver Kanjli. At night there was a state banquet followed by a torch light tattoo by the Jagatjit Infantry.

There Excellencies will visit places of interest and attend a garden party to-morrow. They will leave at night by special train, thus curtailing their stay which originally was to last till Monday afternoon.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7).

ness steadily onwards from subplane to sub-plane of the Buddhic world and then afterwards through the Nirvanic; and even beyond all that, other and uncounted worlds are still to be conquered for the Power, the Wisdom and the Love of the Infinite are as some great mine of jewels, into which one may probe ever more and more deeply without exhausting its capacity, nay, rather they constitute a shoreless sea into which our dew drop slips and yet is not lost therein, but feels rather as though it had absorbed the whole ocean into itself.

"Thus would I live—yet now
"Not I, but He
"In all His Power and Love
"Henceforth alive in me."

LEADBEATER THE SEER

(Continued from page 6).

observations, made in the course of independent research. The result is surely fascinating. In another joint publication "Man, Whence How and Whither?" Mrs. Beasant and Mr. Leadbeater employ the same method and go still further back tracing the history of mankind not only on this globe, but on other globes, before this and dealing with chains, Rounds, Root-Races and Sub-Races leading up to the time that the present condition is reached. The story is also related in this book of the physical changes on the surface of the globe, cataclysms, oceans drying up or continents being swallowed up by them, thus giving a reasoned explanation, for the course of evolution, in all the kingdoms of nature. In the book under reference, a description is also given, in the latter part of it, of the conditions obtaining in the world, about 5 thousand years hence. These rents in the veil of time and the glimpses of the Past and peeps into the Future would not startle a Hindu, or a Buddhist inasmuch as these are taken as a matter of course in their sacred literature—particularly the Puranas. To them a Yogee is one who can take his foresight or hindsight as far back or forwards as he wants to. But true Yogis are very few and far between, to be met with, in this Kali-Yuga—the age of disbelief and apathy. Mr. Leadbeater had the rare courage to present them to the world in a modern form, even at the risk of incurring ridicule and being called names.

Debt To Blavatsky.

These powers did not dawn on Leadbeater in a day. He was not born with an occult spoon in his mouth. He was not born in a Theosophical family or amid Theosophical environments. He began life as a Roman Catholic clergyman in Hampshire, but was very much interested in spiritualism, survival after death and second sight. Mr. A. P. Sinnett's "Occult World" attracted him to Theosophy. He joined the Society in London and was a regular attendant at the London Lodge meetings till he met Madame Blavatsky in London and decided to go out to India, having dropped his clerical robes. On his way out, he joined H. P. B. in Egypt and reached Colombo with her where they were received by Col. Olcott. Here Leadbeater was admitted into Buddhism "without abjuring the Christian faith into which he had been baptized." He worked in Ceylon, at Adyar and in Burma for a time and went in regular training for Yoga. Madame Blavatsky's monumental works "the Secret Doctrine" and "The Isis Unveiled" formed the basis of his intellectual studies and provided the material which he handled later on in his own masterly way, explaining, interpreting, elucidating and enlarging upon the vast amount of the valuable material provided by those works. And side by side his occult training went on. He was helped by Madame Blavatsky, Swami T. Subba Rao and several Masters of the Wisdom. "This is how Theosophy came to me", he says, "first through our great Founder, Madame Blavatsky, on the physical plane and then more fully and on the higher levels through other members of the Great White Brotherhood, to which she introduced me".

Psychic Training.

When he first went to Adyar, he possessed no clairvoyant faculty nor did he regard himself as sensitive. He had, a conviction that a man must be born with some psychic powers and with a sensitive body before he could do anything in the way of that kind of development. He had hopes, however, that if he worked well in this life, he would be born next time with vehicles more suitable to that particular line of advancement. But he did get those powers in this very life and the interesting story of how it happened, may well be told in his own words. "One day, however, the Master Kuthumi honoured me with a visit", he relates, "He asked whether I had ever attempted a certain kind of meditation connected with the development of the mysterious power called "Kundalini". I had, of course, heard of that power, but knew very little about it and at any rate, supposed it to be absolutely out of reach of Western people". The Master, however, recommended to him to make a few efforts along certain lines, and pledged him "not to divulge to any one else except with his direct authorization", and told him that the Master Himself would watch over those efforts to see that no danger should ensue. Leadbeater took the hint and worked away steadily and intensely. It was very hard work and painful but he persevered and in due course began to achieve the results that he had been let to expect. He worked at it for forty-two days and succeeded with the helps of his Guru in getting "astral sight while still retaining full consciousness in the physical body". But this was only the beginning. The attainment of this particular power was not the end of the occult training. "When once the way has thus been opened, there is no end to the possibility of unfoldment, and I think I may say without any fear of exaggeration that no day has passed in the forty-five years since then in which I have not learnt some new fact."

The Inner Government.

The result was that he began to give freely what he had received —first to the pupils of the Esoteric School of Theosophy, founded by Madame Blavatsky, bit by bit and later published broadcast for the world. His books on "The Masters and the Path" and "Talks on the Path" are a wonderful storehouse of valuable information and useful practical hints for those who want to see the hidden side of things and nourish the inner life. He gives, with a wonderful richness of detail, a clear description of how the Universe is governed, who forms the Inner Government of the world, where to find the Path and which way the true Satguru can be found, and how the Guru can guide the true aspirant through probationership, and discipleship and through various initiations (Dikshas) to the stage of a Jiwanmukta. To the layman all this may be bewildering but it surely makes fascinating reading. Never before had this been laid bare in one single book. The knowledge is given in scattered bits, in various Hindu and Buddhist books. But the seeker had to wade through a mass of literature which might take more than one life time.

His Other Works.

Bishop Leadbeater had always been a prolific writer. His "Other Side of Death" "The Inner Life" "Dreams" "Clairvoyance" The Astral Plane" the "Devachanic Plane", "Invisible Helpers" and "The Monad" are all a lucid exposition of some aspect or another of Theosophical Knowledge And his "Man Visible and Invisible" and "Thought Forms" are invaluable to students of psychology. Besides these, he has written other books, tracts, pamphlets and articles, too numerous to mention.

Love Of Humanity.

All this knowledge he got and gave for the love of humanity. He has shared his wonderful storehouse with mankind. The world has sometimes laughed at him, ridiculed him, maligned and even persecuted him, but he never raised a finger of protest. He was blasphemed but he never complained. He was persistently defamed but never an angry word or look escaped him. He never defamed himself, never sought the aid of the law; he never tried to vindicate himself except through his writings which bear no trace even of resentment against his vilifiers. His respect for human nature was too profound to permit his hitting back when hit. Doubt, ignorance, superstition, bigotry, and fanaticism hurled their forces at him but he sat and worked, unmoved, for the good of the world. He was a celibate and with no worldly ties. He had no possessions, no earthly gains to achieve. He led a very austere and strenuous life and died in harness, a true and faithful servant of his Guru and a helper of humanity. Thousands of students all the world over bear testimony to the valuable help they have received from him, and hundreds more are eternally grateful to him for the personal training received at Adyar or at the great occult centre he founded at Sydney in Australia for training. He not only worked tirelessly but inspired those round him, so to work, for the good of humanity. He revived the Liberal Catholic Church and made it really liberal and catholic. He discovered Mr. J. Krishnamurti and trained him in his early days so that he could fulfil his great mission in the world. He made available to the world knowledge that was held secret from the vulgar gaze. His was a noble life well and truly lived. He was a seer and true Yogi and one cannot conclude better than give in his own words, a glimpse of the Yogic progress which leads to—

Nirvana.

"The Yoga of the Initiate consists as does "all other Yoga, of a steady upward pressure towards union with the Divine at ever higher and higher levels; one has to work the conscious-

(Continued in Column 5)

HELP US TO REACH 2 LAKHS THIS WEEK

Readers' Views

FERGUSSON COLLEGE STUDENTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the whole country is plunged in grief over the unparalleled disasters, which have befallen the Province of Bihar, Nepal and other places, the levity of the Fergusson College students at this serious juncture is most reprehensible. Instead of trying their best to collect funds, sending a contingent of volunteers to Bihar or organizing measures of relief to the victims of the catastrophe, the students of this college are reported to be arranging concerts, musical parties and other functions of merriment, within the college precincts. If the reports be true, it is evident that the Principal and the Governing Body are incapable of controlling the wayward conduct of these students. They ought to direct the thoughts and sentiments of the younger generation into healthier channels. The College staff on the spot is primarily responsible for permitting such ill-timed frivolities. While Behar is burning, is it proper for these young Neros of Poona to be fiddling?—Yours, etc.

M. B. SANT,
Old Fergussonian.

Sangamir, March 3.

Rationalists And Religion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In an enlightened age like this it is astounding that some do not hesitate to gag those who proclaim religious beliefs contrary to their own. Criticisms of religious and other beliefs is the inalienable right of every man, and is the invariable condition of progress, physical, mental, moral or social; for where false beliefs distort the vision and weaken the will, noble effort is well nigh impossible, and stagnation is the result, as witness the condition of African savages dominated by a superstitious and soul destroying allegiance to their witch doctors. Free discussion, on the other hand, by sharpening the sense of discrimination enables us to refuse the evil and choose the good. The rationalists are doing a necessary work in exposing the hollowness of certain popular religious beliefs. But it is not enough to pull other people's beliefs to pieces. The more important thing is to supply them beliefs better than those they are asked to abandon. And here is where where the rationalist fail. They pull down, but do not build up. They negate, but never affirm. And this is due to their failure to distinguish between the religious spirit as a constant factor of human experience, and its contingent phases, which express this spirit at different times. In their zeal to discredit certain imperfect expressions of the religious spirit, they pooh-pooh the very idea of religion, and thus, unconsciously, perhaps, assail the integrity of human nature itself. For religion, along with science, art, philosophy and other human interests, is an integral feature of human life, being a constant factor thereof. The fact that certain scientific theories are crude does not militate against the validity of the scientific impulse. Even so, the existence of crude religious notions, so far from being a reason for discrediting the religious impulse, constitutes a challenge to attain a higher plane of religious thought.

The sublime ideas of religion like God, Freedom and Immortality have survived criticism. Some views concerning these may be tentative, and require revision, but the very inability of the rationalists to give us sublimer substitutes for them is a reason for adhering the closer to them. To give up religion because some religious views are bad is like giving up food because some articles of food are bad.—Yours, etc.,

H. W. NISSANKA.

Easter Concessions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The G.I.P. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway have announced in the local papers the issue of Easter concession tickets at one and half rate from the 23rd instant available for the return journey till 15th proximo. As the Jamshed Nawroz holiday falls on the 21st instant it will be in the interest of the Railway Companies to issue the concession tickets from the 20th instant, which will be availed of by the general public. I hope that the Railway authorities concerned will be pleased to consider the suggestion favourably and announce the change in the date of the issue of concession tickets in vernacular papers also, as it in no way would affect the revenue of the Railway companies.—Yours, etc.,

S. D. NAVALKAR.

Sayee Bhuvan,
141, Princess Street,
Bombay 2, March 8.

Trading Hours In Cotton Market

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am in full agreement with the views expressed by "Sympathiser" regarding trading hours in Cotton Market in your paper on the 7th inst. The matter is really of very great importance to the fair name of The East India Cotton Association and I would like to add a few words regarding the same.

Not only are the members of the Association not keen to protect their lawful rights but even the Board of the Association appears sluggish to see their own rules and regulations honoured by the members. That business is freely transacted in the Forward market on holidays and even Sundays in spite of the Board's prohibitory notices for the same and that the Board is tolerating such breach of discipline on part of the members is enough proof of weakness and sluggishness on the part of the Board.

This state of things is very undesirable in business matters. Something must be done to end this stagnation by members who have at their heart the good of the Association and no stone should be left unturned to get this state of affairs altered.

By manifestation of such weakness by the Board the good name of the East India Cotton Association suffers a great deal and it ill suits all those who have interest in the Association to allow the prestige of the Association to suffer.—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER.

Bombay Has Slackened Its Efforts

Though Bihar's Need Is Still Great And Urgent

Mahatmaji has suspended the Harijan programme so as to be able to devote all his time to relief work in Bihar. Will our readers not facilitate his work by prompt contributions?

Rajen Babu in his letter to us appreciates the efforts made by our readers. But Bihar's need is great and urgent, and he wants them to pay as much as they can.

According to latest statistics available the loss in towns only, apart from the countryside, in the devastated area, is estimated at 10 crores.

On Saturday our readers contributed Rs. 18,00. This makes the total collections up-to-date Rs. 1,87,200. Rs. 507 was contributed by passengers on board s.s. "Karanja" which arrived from Africa on Saturday.

Bihar's need is great and urgent and Bombay must maintain its reputation by paying the most it can and as soon as it can. Our readers must, at least, subscribe two lakhs.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as welcome as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad.

We publish below list of contributions received on Saturday:—

List of Earthquake Relief Fund received on Saturday, March 10, as below:—

Mrs Ramabai Naik	5	0
Cutchi Dasha Oswal Jain Mahajan	251	0
Tulsibai Girdharidas	1	0
The Passengers of S.S. "Karanja" Voyage No. 21, through A N Bhalla, as below	507	0
Mr E Jooma	30	0
Mr G M Bhayat	10	0
Mr M S Saloojee	2	0
Mr M Vally	5	0
Mr Bhangy	3	0
Mr M A Khan	5	0
Mr Rheman Ali	1	0
Mr Ibrahim Khan	1	0
Mr Gulam Hussein	1	0
Mr M A Desai	1	0
Mr Suleman Abdul Karim	1	0
Mr Abdulla	2	0
Mr Amar Singh	1	0
Mr Mussa Hasan	1	0
Mr Mahomed M Juma & Mr Ali Mahomed	1	8
Mr Adam Suleman	3	4
Mr Ismail Shah	1	0
Mr Ranchhod Karsandas	1	0
Mr Ismail Ebrahim	1	0
Mr Malik Hayat	1	0
Mr Ratansi Khulam Lella	1	8
Mr Gowardhandas Patel	1	0
Mr Adam	5	0
Mr Abdul Quarasi	1	0
Mr A Ashraf	4	10
Mr M G Billimoria	1	0
Mr Chunilal & Jagjivan	2	0
Mr Makanjee Kalan	1	0
Mr Devjee Kanjee	1	0
Mr Zahoor Din	1	0
Mr Mahomed Yakoob	1	0
Mr Abdul Azim	1	0
Mr E Umar	1	0
Mr K H Patel	1	0
Mr C R Patel	1	0
Mr M N Patel	1	0
Mr Udhavjee Gokaldas	1	0
Mr Mahomed Tafail	1	0
Mr Mahomed Azim	1	0
Mr Ram Lall	2	0
Mr Radha Kishan	1	0
Mr Bhikabhai	1	0
Mr K Govind	1	0
Mr J C Jani	1	0
Mr Vallabh Lila Chand	1	0
Mr Premajee Valjee	1	0
Mr Gulam Jamal	1	0
Mr Benarsi Dass	1	0
Mr H A Gandhi	2	0
Mr Bhora	1	0
Mr Pritam Singh	1	0
Mrs. Gandamal	1	0
Mr Mura Ramji & Mr. B Vasant	1	8
Mr Gokal Rama & Mr. Abdul Karim	3	8
Mr Jragar Rama	3	0
Mr M S Bhalwa	2	0
Mr Chitta Nath	1	0
Mr Gina Bhai Daya Bhai	1	0
Mr Lall Bhai Gian Chand	1	0
Mr Kigani Shah	1	0
Mr Jusaf Karim	1	6
Mr Madhav Lal	1	0
Gentleman	1	10
Mr Ismail Musa	1	0
Mr B J Chohan	1	0
Mr Madhovji Govinda	1	0
Mr Pranji Purshottam	1	0
Mr D B R Raval	1	0
Mr S E Ahmed	2	0
Mr Mahomed Ibrahim	1	0
Mr A E Kasa & Mr Mohan Lal	1	8
Mr Suleman Ibrahim	4	0
Mr S C Molal	2	0
Mr Rambhai Dhana	1	0
Mr Bara Khan	1	0
Mr Prabhu Dayal	1	0
Mr Evasto Bhiswa	2	0
Mr Mahomed Ismail	8	0
Mr A Travellsa	1	0
Mr Abdul Rahim Raghy	1	0
Mr A Mukadam	1	0
Mr A B Chikte	1	4
Mr A K Bhandarkar	1	0
Mr A S Bardi	1	0
Mr M Amier	1	4
Mr F Abdulla	1	0
Mr D M Kajee	1	0
Mr M Dalvi	1	0
Mr A Rawoot	1	0
Mr G H Parker	1	0
Mr A Chaghly	1	0
Mr Gafur Khan	1	0
Mr G Amier	1	0
Mr S A Parker	1	0
Mr Mehar Ali Devjee	3	0
Mr Esmail Jamal	1	0
Mr Ibrahima	2	0
Mr J B Wright	2	0
Mr W F Michel	2	0
Miss V Briant	2	0
Mr V Muljee	1	0
Mr Balwant Singh	1	0
Mr Abdul Rasool Alidina	1	0
Mr Athanasio	3	0
S.S. "Karanja"	5	0
Gentleman	5	0
Mr E M Dindar Ermelo	26	0
Parsee	7	0
Mr J K Desai	5	0
Mr A Baki	15	0
Mr V N Dandekar	1	0
Dr A N Bhalla	5	0
Dr A U Vaidya	3	0
Dr N A Dolimala	2	0
Dr B K Chat.	5	0
Mr Taharbhai M. Abdali	13	0
Mr K P Dalal	2	0
Mr Bhagvandass	5	0
Mr Meherji	1	0
Mr D Rodriques	5	0
Mr K P G Pishoridy	3	0
Gentleman	5	0
Mr C D'Souza	2	0
Mr Noor Mohamed Y. Lakhani	10	0
Mr G Dinda	5	0
Mr L M D'Souza	2	0
Mr S B Patel	5	0
Mr V S Patel	10	0
Mr H M Patel	5	0
Mr N G Purohit	10	0
Mr B M Patel	2	0
Mr Ship	5	0
Lady	3	4
Mr Reily	10	0
Mr S L Saldana	1	0
Mr P B Tharvar	5	0
Mr T J Almeda	1	0
Mr E Dias	1	0
Mr Abdul Rasul Khalfy	8	0
Mr Silva	1	0
Mr Devji	1	0
Gentleman	3	0
Mr Shahpurjee	2	0
Mr K J Oliver	5	0
Mr Juma Haji	5	0

(Continued on Page 9)

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY

"CHRONICLE-SENTINEL"

Earthquake Number

WILL BE OUT ON

SATURDAY MARCH 17

Remember 2 annas per each copy sold will go to Rajen Prasad Bihar Relief Fund.

If you feel for the widows, the orphans and the distressed in unhappy Bihar, is it not your duty to swell the fund by ordering a copy?

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

The Bus Service

Many people, who reside at Warden Road and Malabar Hill, do not own motor cars and depend upon the bus service of the B. E. S. T. Company. They have, however, to walk a great deal to the bus station if they live far away in the west towards Petit Hall. The B. E. S. T. Company were approached recently by the Municipal Commissioner to extend their bus service from Warden Road to Wilderness Road to which the General Manager of the Company replied that the Licensing Authority refused to accord permission to the running of such service on the ground that it was not likely that it would be of general public utility as they thought that very few of the public would avail themselves of the extension of the service. The Licensing Authority, which is the police, would have done well to give the B. E. S. T. Company and the public residing in the aforesaid localities a trial at least of three months before deciding the matter in such hurry.

Women's Conference

Women from all over the country will be meeting next Tuesday at the C. J. Hall for the fourth biennial Conference of the National Council of Women in India.

It is a fact that the position of women in India hitherto has been a matter of pity and concern. Reform requires much courage. It is not enough if a handful of rich ladies—rich enough to have leisure and rich enough to be educated —come together and devise plans for the uplift of women on a mass scale. Such consultations may end in mere 'stock-taking,' and leaving one to contemplate over the unhappy past. Any programme would be effective only when, as in any movement, the rank and file, the poor bread-earner, can find a place in it.

The meeting at C. J. Hall has a greater value than is generally attached. Progressive India always looks to progressive womanhood and, what is more, expects her daughters to learn from the brilliant example set by distinguished personalities, including Srimati Sarojini Naidu, the Rani Siaheba of Baroda and the Rani Saheba of Jath and other no less prominent women from other parts of the country.

The Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition to be opened by the Rani Saheba of Jath, in this connection, ought to be a success.

Wanted New Body To Raise Bihar Loans

Plight Of Agriculturists Calls For Crores

The Publicity Officer of the Muzaffarpur Centre of the Bihar Central Relief Committee writes:—

Keeping in view the tremendous task that confronts the people of these affected areas to-day who are required to reconstruct their houses and to reclaim their devastated fields it is difficult to form even a rough estimate of the amount that will be required for this purpose. It is impossible to bring even semi-normal life into existence. At any rate a big amount of money will be required to begin the work of reconstruction. The middle class people are lying in a morose and a hopeless state. Hence some avenue of securing loans for the middle class people is urgently to be explored before we can think of launching any plan of reconstruction.

LACS COLLECTED WHEN CRORES ARE REQUIRED.

The total amount of the collections is only a few lacs, whereas crores of rupees will be required to commence the work. The Government is planning of advancing loans on co-operative system. But experience shows that the terms on which the loans are given have done remendous harm to the agriculturists than good. They have to share joint liabilities and negligence on part of a few deprives all of the whole lot of their land and other properties. Considering the vast nature of the disaster it is absurd to think of helping these men with the small amount of money collected by the relief societies. This may do good as a preliminary relief, but cannot at all give them any relief of a substantial nature. Now they should find out some means of getting loans, without interest or with nominal interest to be realised by smallest possible instalments to the middle class people for the purposes of reconstruction. The relief societies too, instead of making free distribution of money, should try to spend their funds in paying the interests and the deficit of the loans that will be advanced to the sufferers.

Some earthquake loans giving organisation should be floated in the country and the major portion of the relief fund should be utilised in paying the interest of the money that will be borrowed for this purpose. This to my mind will be the best way of giving relief to the real sufferers and this will solve the problem of the middle class agriculturist people.

RECEIVED AT CENTRAL OFFICE

The following are further collections received at the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Central Office, Kalbadevi Road, for Babu Rajendra Prasad's Fund:—

"A Sympathiser" through Narsidas Gangji Popat Rs 200; Gordhandas Bhanji, Proprietor, Marina High Class Hindu Restaurant, through Sjt. Ambaram Rs 101-6; Book collections from "A" Ward through Sjt. Ambaram Rs 20-4; Carlton Cinema Show proceeds—2nd instalment through the Manager Mr. Ratnagar Rs 13-8; Bhogilal Narandas Patel (Book collection) Re 1; Nagindas Dullabhdas (Book collection) Re 1; total Rs. 337-2.

The Central Office has despatched one bale of clothes to Muzaffarpur.

BENGAL CHEMICAL CO.'S MUNIFICENCE

Free Grift Of Medicines Worth Thousands To Bihar

(From A Correspondent.)

MONGHYR, Mar. 7.

The Publicity Officer of the Bihar Central Relief Committee writes:—

It was Bengal Chemical Company of Calcutta which was first to arrange medical relief in Monghyr through their Medical Officer Dr. B. Chakraberthy.

Dr. B. Chakraberthy came to Monghyr for relief work with a good stock of medicine on January 17. He was appointed Chief Medical Officer to the Central Relief Committee.

The entire medical relief of Monghyr was organised by Dr. B. Chakraberthy and he is still working here. It is reliably understood that Bengal Chemical Company has given free medicines worth thousands of rupees for relief work of Bihar to different relief organisations and Government of Bihar and Orissa

POPULARISE INDIAN MANUFACTURE

Proposal For Commercial Museum In Malay States

NEW DELHI, March 11.

The Government of India have received a proposal from the Agent to the Government of India at Kuala Lumpur Federated Malay States, for the opening of a commercial Museum at some centre in the Federated Malaya States, e.g., Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, or Penang. Indian manufactured goods may be able to compete successfully in Malaya with similar goods from other countries owing to the proximity of India to Malaya as compared with most of the European countries from which goods are imported into that country at present. Important Indian merchants and associations in Malay are understood to have very enthusiastically received the idea of setting up of an Indian Commercial Museum in Federated Malaya States. There are already in existence a Japanese Museum and a British Trade Museum at Singapore.

(2) The proposed Museum will be under the supervision of the Agent to the Government of India. Necessary steps will be taken by the Agent or the curator of the Museum to explain the particulars of the exhibits to the visitors while orders will be booked and forwarded to the Exhibitors in India.

(3) The scheme cannot, however, materialise unless it receives the active support and co-operation of the Indian manufacturers and exporters. Attention of the Bengal manufacturers and industrialists is, therefore, particularly drawn to this point. They are requested to get in touch with the Director of Industries, Bengal, immediately and furnish the following particulars:

1 Articles they manufacture.
2. Price F.O.B. Calcutta.
3. Whether show cases can be supplied for display of their products.

Exhibits will have to be prepared, packed and consigned to the Agents c.i.f. the place ultimately selected together with catalogues, price lists and other Literature Customs duties and all incidental charges will have to be borne by the exhibitors.

(4) As the action is proposed to be taken early, Bengal Industrialists are invited to kindly address the Director of Industries, Bengal, 40|1-A, Free School Street, Calcutta, as early as possible.—United Press.

SYT. MODY'S 'AT HOME'

NEW DELHI, Mar. 11.

Mr. H. P. Mody, MLA, and Mrs. Mody entertaining a large gathering of their friends including a large number of members of the Central Legislature, at an At Home.

Several members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, presidents of the Assembly and the Council of State and several military officers were also present. The programme included a special film-show.—A. P.

Collections From High Court

Mr. D. A. Tuldapurkar, Advocate, Chairman of the Committee by the Western India Advocates' Association to collect subscriptions for the Bihar Relief Fund from the members of the Appellate Side Bar of the Bombay High Court, announces the receipt of Rs 2,021. Of this amount Rs. 516 will be forwarded to the Viceroy's Fund while the balance Rs. 1,505 will go to Babu Rajendra Prasad's Fund.

TREMENDOUS RUSH

On Saturday and Sunday—hundreds and hundreds had to go back, as they could not get admission on account of packed audiences in each and every show.

EDDIE CANTOR

the popular Comedian received a
MAGNIFICENT OVATION
such as is rarely given to any other star. See

Roman Scandals

MIGHTY MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
DANCES—SONGS—MUSIC—A GALORE.

EDDIE CANTOR

in his funniest and the most hilarious comedy ever seen in Bombay
Daily: 6-30 and 10 P.M.

WELLINGTON

You are specially requested to book your seats early—as you might not be able to get your tickets at the show time owing to the tremendous rush.

RED-BLOODED, WARM-BLOODED DYNAMITE
AS FATIMA, THE CARNIVAL DANCER

Clara BOW
in
HOOPLA
FOX Picture

A Real Super Picture At **ROXY** *FROM NEXT SATURDAY*

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Khasin and **Chocolin**
FOR ALL COUGH TROUBLES and FOR CONSTIPATION
LET US KNOW YOUR NEAREST CHEMIST
IF HE HASN'T THESE
AMERSEY KHIMJI & CO., Princess Street, BOMBAY, ‖ L. N. SANE, B.A., 226, Charni Road.

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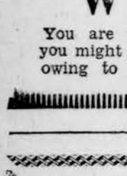

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

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STOCKISTS AT DADAR:
BILL & COMPANY, Dispensing Chemists & Druggists.
GENERAL STORES, MATUNGA, G. I. P. Railway.

OUR READERS MUST COMPLETE 2 LAKHS

(Continued from Page 8)

Mr Alimohamed Khamisi	5	0
Mr J M Bora	5	0
Mr E F Kanga	2	0
Mr H Khan	3	4
Mr C U Patel	2	0
Mr J K Ibvia	1	0
Mr S B Tarapor	7	0
Mr Rostumkaka	2	0
Mr Lima	2	0
Mr Pandit	5	0
Mr R M Pandit	5	0
Mr M C Patel	5	0
Mr K G Acharya	10	0
Mr I B Patel	3	0
Mr H Briggs	5	0
Mrs H E Cooper	5	0
Mr Kotwal	2	0
Mr Pir Mohamed	1	0
Engineers	15	0
Mr Khatija Mohamed Dindar	6	2
Sympathiser	2	0
Rs.	507	0
"No. 2"	34	8
Narsee Hansraj	10	0
The Relief Committee, appointed by the Hindi Bhasha Bhashi Sammelan, 2nd instalment, as below:	269	5
R B Hardattraiji	51	0
Indranarayan Brijmohanlal (Judge)	25	0
Mahadevji Shivnandan Mishra	25	0
Pundit Keshavdeo Sharma	5	0
Rampalji Bihani	5	0
Shrimati Prabhakar Nayak	2	0
Mahavir Dadhich Vakil	2	0
Master Shankerlalji	1	0
Asharamji Dwivedi	1	0
Pandit Rajbahadurji	1	0
C R Gupta	1	0
Kamlakant Shukla	1	0
Ganpat Niloo Binder	5	0
Keshavdut Ganediwala	1	0
Satyendrakumarji Sethi	2	0
V P Mehrotra	2	0
Jaydayalji Chandgothia	2	0
Narsingdasji Daga	1	0
Ramchandra Gandhiqa	1	0
Devnarayan Tiwari	1	0
Sattidin Kahar	1	0
Jagdishraiji	1	0
Miss Nawaj Wadia	5	0
Sonabai Jain	2	0
Sham Kumari Devi Agrawal	3	0
Lilawati Devi	2	0
Sonabai G Jain	1	0
Miss Saraladevi Trivedi	2	0
Fakir Ripu Ahir	1	0
Diwal Kahar	1	0
Bhagwatidin Misra	1	0
Radharamanji Sharman	1	0
Kishorji	1	0
Mrs Kuvaribai P Artist	3	0
Mrs Madhukanta Vyas	1	0
Ayodhyaprasadpi Tiwari	1	0
Katoridevi Agrawal	2	0
Miss Rukmini Baijnath	5	0
Miss Mahaluxmi Ramballabh	4	0
Miss Shakuntala	2	0
Miss Sita	1	0
Miss Shanti Chhanulal	1	0
Miss Nirmala Ramnath	1	3
Miss Shanti Dhansukhlal	1	4
Miss Vimala Virumal	1	0
Miss Rukmini Fulchand	1	0
Miss Parmatmi Sagarmal	1	0
Shivkumarji Sharma	5	0
Miss Sushila Laxminarayan	5	0
Miss Ratni Shridhar	1	0
Miss Manibai Sagarmal	1	0
Ramgarib Misra	1	0
Sherbahadursing	1	0
Harimohansing	1	0
Pandit Bhagwatiprasadji	1	0
Raghubirprasad Upadhyay	1	0
Fancham Ramdin Gurya	1	0
Ramadhar Misra	1	0
Ramadhar Dube	1	0
Indrapal Panday	1	0
Harkhanarayan Panday	1	0
Ramharakh Tiwari	1	0
Ramjit Tiwar	1	0
Sudarshan Indravati	1	0
Ramkishore Panday	1	0
Mahadeoprasad	1	0
Ramudit Tiwari	1	0
Baldeoprasad Panday	1	0
Chandrapal Mishra	1	0
Parmeshwardin Panday	5	0
Chikhuriprasad Ojha	1	0
Saligram Shukla	1	0
Basudev Tripathi	1	0
Dhaneshwarprasad Shukla	1	0
Indranarayan Misra	1	0
Amarbahadur Sing	1	0
Kishenlal	1	0
Rajdeo Prasad	1	0
Suryapal Oza	1	0
Datadin Tiwari	1	0
K Kasharoo	1	0
Lazyie Foraus	2	0
Shanker Kerooba	1	0
Chimanlal Gopichand	1	0
Raghubir Sukla	1	0
Kedarnath Misra	1	0
Mathuraprasad	2	0
B Tula Ram	5	0
Gangaram Narsing and friends	1	0
Mukundilal Chiranjilal	2	0
Suryanarayan Misra	2	0
Bhahwatiprasad	1	0
Dipchand Sharma	1	0
Atmaramji Sharma, Kurla	1	0
Amounas under Re. 1	19	14
Rs.	269	5
Students of the Hakimia Coronation High School, Burhanpur	4	4
The New Gumthia Rice Merchants' Association, 2nd instalment as below	60	0
Sha Lalji Umershi	55	0
Sha Shamji Pancharia	5	0
Rs.	60	0
Narandas Chhotalal Parekh	25	0
Shivabhai N Patel, collection from Nairobi, (Kenya Colony)	208	0
From Kekhooshro Ardeshar Mody, in memory of late Mataji Bai Jivnaiji & wife Bai Ratanbai Kekhooshroo Mody	101	0
Mrs Gomatibai Karsandas Damji	6	4
One Gentleman through Popatlal Manilal Pudrakar	21	0
P C Shethumadhava Rao	5	0
Shridhar Laxman Londhe, as below	42	0
Shridhar Laxman Londe	10	0
B J Contractor	5	0
Vrajlal L Mehta	3	0
Kamalakant Press	2	0
Baparadhekar Engineer	2	8
Shri Ram Press	2	4
Dattatray R Karmarkar	1	4
Shantilal Mohanlal	1	4
Adam Hussein	1	4
P Varasolia	1	0
Sitaram Hari	1	0
Arjoon	1	0
Jitaji Lumbaji	1	0
Miscellaneous	9	8
Rs.	42	0
Students of Malvada Jain School	61	6
Erachshaw Manekji Karma	5	0
M B Tamhane, Pleader, Bhiwandi as below	186	0
Bhiwandi Oswal Panchayat as below	156	0
Bhagwan Gokulji	21	0
Sarup Dhuraji	11	0
Hakamji Fuwaji	9	0
Narasing Sadaji	16	0
Dewaji Sajoji	16	0
Pratap Khubaji	9	0
Bhala Joraji	9	0
Tulasa Manaji	5	0
Rajaji Malaji	7	0
Wadhaji Umaji	7	0
Panaji Padamji	11	0
Bhagwanji Tarachand	5	0
Talokchand Kesarmal	21	0
	156	
Kasturvanaji	15	0
Sharfuddin Miya Don	10	0
Yasin Amirsaheb Kaji	5	0
Rs.	186	0
Narayandas Rajaram, Silver Pot Merchant	25	0

GLANCE AT THE WORLD

Do you want to have a glance at the World? You can have it for a rupee.

Mr. Chandra. who dabbles in facts and figures, gives them in plenty in his revised edition of the World at a Glance. The glance is brief, but all-embracing. Not one important item in the scheme of things that makes up the Universe is ignored. They are just mentioned.

NO PADDING.

There is no padding and one goes from page to page adding new information to ones fund of knowledge. The book will be useful to students who have to look up for references and answer examination papers.

It will also help all who want to keep abreast of the times and know all about the world we live in.

The book can be had of the author, Mr. P. T. Chandra, Nisbet Road. Lahore.

Poona Editor Injured In Accident

POONA, Mar. 11.

Mr. Kodanda Rao, editor of the "Servant of India," met with a motor accident and received injuries in the leg. He has been admitted to the Sassoon Hospital.

Details of the accident are not available at present.

A FAST START

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When Scientist And Philosopher Meet

Sir C. V- Raman And Sir Radhakrishnan Speak In Delhi

NEW DELHI (By Mail)

The close relationship between Science and Philosophy was brought out in two interesting addresses delivered by Sir C. V. Raman the Scientist and Sir S. Radhakrishnan, the Philosopher, this afternoon when the Madras Club was at home to the distinguished guests who have come to Delhi in connection with the inter-university conference. Several members of the Central Legislature were present.

SCIENCE AND MYSTICISM.

Sir T. Vijyaraghavacharya welcoming the guests said that Sir C. V. Raman represented the triumph of science and nature, while Sir S. Radhakrishnan roamed into those regions of mysticism into which ordinary individual could not pierce. It was not power or dignity that mattered as the claims of intellect and science. These two gentlemen in their respective fields brought name and fame for India throughout the world and in doing them honour the Madrasi community was doing honour to itself.

IN QUEST OF THE ULTIMATE

Sir C. V. Raman said it was very great pleasure and distinction to sit side by side with Sir Radhakrishnan who, as Vice-Chancellor, directed the affairs of the Andhra University with so much efficiency and drive. Science had brought them closer together in heart and one of the most remarkable tendencies of modern science, especially of modern physics, was to go beneath the surface and seek the why and wherefore and seek to understand the ultimate rather than the medium. The value of Indian philosophy in relation to modern physics had been ably espoused by Sir Radhakrishnan himself in his books which showed that he had taken upon himself only temporal role of a man of science. Powerful analysis of scientists' viewpoint was clearly brought out in them. He was in every sense a man of science and a mystic—a messiah of the future. (Applause).

WHAT SCIENCE CAN'T PROVIDE

Sir Radhakrishnan said that the country needed quite as much philosophy as science. Science was good, but it was no substitute for virtue or fate. Man might have abundance of wealth, clothing, food and shelter, but even then there were certain unsatisfied cravings, certain ultimate thirst which refused to be satisfied either by science or economy. If mind was deranged they could go to a mental hospital but there was soul which was deeper than mind and body. In Western countries there was no lack of wealth or science; then why was there so much unrest. It was statistically proved that in New York suicide cases were increasing particularly among richer classes.

CARDINAL THINGS.

Humanity must build up some kind of spirit, a kind of anchor which would enable it to say that there was something above their worldly needs. Science, economics and politics alone could not help them. They were all necessary and urgent and India required them perhaps much more than any other country, but there was something deeper, much more essential and that was something which abounded in serenity of mind and peace of soul. Play of life, satisfaction of mind, peace of soul—these were the only three cardinal things which co-ordinated, and that was life eternal, and without these things there was not going to be any true kind of man. (Cheers).+A.P.

BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY

Committee's Activities For 1933

The following is a short statement of the business transacted by the Society and its Committee in the year 1933:—

66 applications were submitted to the Society during the year under report out of which 55 were on the Civil Side and the rest were on the Criminal Side.

Legal assistance was given in all matters. Besides the actual applications submitted to the Society a large number of persons sought the assistance and advice of the Society in various matters and suitable advice was given to all of them.

Of the applicants 29 were Hindus, 18 were Mahomedans, 11 were Christians, 5 were Parsis and 3 were Jews.

In two matters as the applicants were too poor to pay the court fees, Pauper Petitions were prepared for them and put through.

Legal assistance was given to poor persons; comprising wives seeking to obtain maintenance from husbands; women seeking divorce; wage earners seeking to recover wages from employers; those injured by accident on Railways and by motor cars; persons seeking to claim a share in a dissolved partnership; persons convicted of offences (by filling appeals and applying for revision of the orders made against them.

An appeal was filed in the High Court against the conviction of three legal aid clients on a charge of murder and dacoity and on appeal, they were acquitted by the High Court. A poor Mahomedan, who was committed to the High Court Sessions, was given the necessary legal assistance and Counsel defended the accused at the hearing and the trial ended in his acquittal.

RECOVERY OF COSTS.

During the year under report, the Society was able to recover a sum of Rs. 3,670 being the costs awarded to a legal aid client in a suit which was filed in 1929 against the Secretary of State for India in Council to recover damages for injuries due to an accident sustained by him on a Railway and which was decided in the year 1932 in favour of the legal aid client as already reported.

During the year under report, steps were taken to start a legal aid Society at Junner in the Poona District and it is hoped that a Society will be formed there during the course of the year.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 4,125 was invested in the purchase of 5 years Post-Office cash certificates.

It having come the notice of the Society that some designing persons used to take advantage of poor people's ignorance of their legal right to recover damages in cases of street accidents, the Society has offered to issue appropriate hand-bills in English and Vernacular languages and to arrange to keep them at the important Hospitals in the City so that Hospital patients, who may be in need of legal assistance, may be informed of their legal rights in time and they may bt saved from the clutches of persons who otherwise take undue advantage of the ignorance of such poor persons. The Society addressed several them to co-operate with the Society in the matter and the decision of the Hospitals is awaited. A reply has been received from the Superintendent, J. J. Hospital that Government to which the matter was referred for directions, has declined to comply with the Society's request in the matter.

PETITION OF INTRODUCING BILL.

During 1932 the Society admitted a Petition to the Government of India to introduce a Bill bill in the Legislative Assembly to amend Section 35 of the Code of Civil Procedure, by providing that in case of suits of poor persons by paupers, whose suits have been conducted by any recognised Legal Aid Society, the costs may be awarded to the Legal Aid Society. A reply has been received to the petition that the Government of India are not prepared to undertake Central Legislation in the matter as there is no demand for such legislation elsewhere than in Bombay.

BRITISH SHIPPING MERGER

Provision Of Agreement Published

3½ MILLION STERLING FOR COMPLETING LINER 534

LONDON, Mar. 11.

The main provisions are published of the agreement between the Treasury, the Cunard Company and the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company for a merger into the "Cunard White Star Limited", which is to take over, free from all mortgages and charges, certain Atlantic assets of both the companies.

The agreement is contingent on legislation being passed by Parliament and the consent of the holders of the Cunard five per cent debentures and the secured creditors of the Oceanic.

Legislation must be passed to enable the Treasury to pdovide three million sterling for completion of the giant Liner 534, and a further million and a half for the working capital and enable the Treasury to provide another five millions for additional ships.

As consideration for the merger 62 per cent of the initial capital will be credited to the Cunard and 38 per cent to the Oceanic —Reuter.

GOVERNOR IN KARACHI

Corporation Presents Address

KARACHI, Mar. 11.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne and party arrived Karachi at ten in the morning and were accorded a rousing reception at the station. The party drove to Government House. Shorty afterwards Their Excellencies drove to the tastefully decorated Corporation Hall where His Excellency was presented with an address before a packed house consisting of the elite of the city.

The address urged the immediate construction of a railway line between Sind and Gujerat with a view to provide an outlet for large crops and cotton for which the mills of Gujerat and Bombay constituted the consuming centres. His Excellency's attention was drawn to several drawbacks in the new Karachi Municipal Act which came into force in November and Government's co-operation was sought for its modification.—A. P.

COMMUNICATIONS IN SIND

In the course of his reply to the addressed presented by the Karachi District Local Board on Sunday, the Governor of Bombay said:—

I know that in these days District Local Boards are facing severe difficulties, and I know also that the position of the Karachi District Local Board presents additional special difficulties of its own from which others are perhaps, immune. I understand, moreover, that your predecessors did not conduct their administration with that regard for economy and sourd finance which we expect from Local Bodies, and as a result, the financial position of the Board, when you took over was one of considerable difficulty.

EDUCATION

I am very glad to hear that in spite of the necessity for retrenchment, you have been able to maintain the ground gained in the matter of Primary Education, and that the number of Primary Schools has been maintained without diminution. I have heard adverse comments on the lack of interest taken in education by the large zemindars of Sind, and particularly of this District. I am glad, therefore, that you are able to meet this criticism by pointing out that, in spite of financial difficulties you have not lost ground in this direction in recent years. I sincerely hope that you will maintain your present interest in the improvement of education, and that when times improve and when the prices of agricultural produce rise again you will be able to launch upon a policy of expansion.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS

The whole question of communicaions in Sind is, as you say, at present the subject of an enquiry by Mr. Stubbs, the special officer deputed by the Government of India. Until his report is received, I am afraid, I cannot, therefore, say very much in reply to this portion of your address. I have not yet heard anything of the proposal you mention that 279 miles of road in your District should be provincialized. I realise, as I have said above, that in the matter of roads your District has perhaps some claims to special treatment, but I find, on looking into the figures, that in the matter of grants for roads it has been exceedingly liberally treated by the Commissioner in Sind, and that the reductions made in your grant have been on a smaller scale than elsewhere. Indeed I see that last year the grant given to you was substantially increased. I am very glad to find that you are yourselves doing your best to utilise your own resources for the improvement of your roads in a systematic manner, and that you have drawn up a three-years' programme. I understand that this has already led to some improvement in the condition of your roads, and I am sure that you will find that it will continue to produce good results.

Late Mr. Abdullah Hoosein

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Abdulla Hoosein, a prominent Khoja citizen of Bombay and a Trustee of Khoja Sunnat Jamat and also of the Jenabai Charitable Trust. He was also greatly interested in the rising film industry of which he was one of the first to see the importance to this country. He was among the pioneers to conduct it successfully.

He died at the age of 63 at his residence "Shirinabad", Nepean Sea Road on the 10th instant at 1-30 a.m. and leaves behind him a widow and a large circle of friends of all communities to mourn his loss.

THIYYA-MOPLA CLASH

Music Before Mosque Again

ALLEGED LOOTING OF SHOPS AND SETTING FIRE TO ONE

MADRAS, Mar. 11.

A Calicut correspondent reports a Hindu-Muslim clash which occurred at Edakad Bazar six miles off Tellicherry, on 9th inst.

It appears that a party of Thiyyas was taking Holy Water in procession through the Bazar to their temple, on the occasion of their festival, when, as they approached a mosque, Moplahs who had assembled there asked them to stop their music. Apparently the Thiyyas declined to do so, whereupon a clash ensued, and a large number of Thiyyas who had gathered in their temple rushed into the bazar, broke into the mosque, looted Moplah shops and set fire to one shop.

Khan Bahadur Kallimul'a Chida, D.S.P., with a party of Reserved Police hurried to the scene from Cannanore and brought the situation under control.—A. P.

BEST HOPE FOR VILLAGES

Prof. Kaji On Co-operative Insurance

Prof. H. L. Kaji presiding over the Special General Meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., said:—

Gentlemen, these are days when the Co-operative Movement is passing through a severe crisis.

The world wide economic depression has shaken the movement considerably almost to its foundations for the low prices of agricultural produce and the bad years through which agriculturists have been passing have led to numerous defaults and heavy growth of overdue loans which menace the existence of very many societies and the safety of the central financing agencies. In this atmosphere the success of our Insurance Society, to my mind, is a very re-assuring feature and belies the charge of inefficiency levelled rather promiscuously against all co-operative institutions. There is nothing inherent in the co-operative method, I hold, inconsistent with efficiency of management and the success of our Society in spite of numerous handicaps and the confidence it has inspired among the public as well as members of co-operative societies confirm me in my view that for the small man at any rate in towns as well as in villages Co-operation affords the best hope for its economic regeneration.

CHIEF REMEDY

In weathering the storm in which the co-operative ship has been involved in recent years, the chief remedy would lie apparently in converting short termed loans with long termed one thus making it possible for honest agriculturists to pay back their dues to their Societies in easy instalments. Where however, a long term is involved it is obvious that Insurance must step in to remove the risk associated with premature death. The recent Conference of the Registrars at Delhi seems to have advised the recovery of dues from members of agricultural societies in easy instalments spread over a number of years and I trust that when this recommendation is sought to be translated into practice, the services of co-operative insurance in minimising the risk attendent on such a course will be put into requisition.

Apart from this, Land-Mortgage Banks fast coming into existence and the very nature of the operations of Land Mortgage Banks make it imperative to associate with the loans for long-terms, insurance on the lives of the borrowers so as to safeguard the borrowers, their estate, and the Land Mortgage Banks themselves against the difficulties caused by early and premature death.

Volunteers Return From Monghyr

Sardar Jamiat Singh with Bombay volunteers Messrs. S. Jacob, S. Mohmud Kazi, Harbans Singh and Devi Chand Shah arrived in Bombay yesterday by the Calcutta mail from Monghyr. They were received at the Victoria Terminus by relatives and friends. Some of the volunteers have gone to Benares and two have been left at Monghyr.

The threatened famine in some of the districts in Bihar with most probably occur by the middle of April, when a large number of volunteers and organisers will be required.

BARODA STUDENTS' SUCCESS AT CAMBRIDGE

(From A Correspondent)

BARODA, March 10.

Mr. C. G. Pendse, son of Mr. G. G. Pendse, Prof. of Mathematics, Baroda College, has been awarded a Rayleigh Prize at Cambridge for a research thesis on "The Theory of Saturn's Rings."

McDONALD'S UNSAFE POSITION

(Continued from page 6).

any attempt to please one nation drives away half a dozen from the other side. And Sir John Simon has left Great Britain as a friend of nobody but a suspect of all. Now and again the Tory subordinate of the so-called Liberal Foreign Secretary, namely, Mr. Anthony Eden, did his utmost to save the situation but he evidently seems to have reached a point when he would refuse to carry on the job of clearing up the mess that his Liberal chief would continually create. It is an open secret that Mr. Eden has preferred to save what little of British reputation is left in international affairs by some other means than bringing a better understanding of foreign affairs under a bungling chief secretary. It seems that Sir John Simon will have to vacate the Foreign Office, and with the growing love of Fascism that this ex-Liberal is displaying he might be considered as a better Home Secretary for England for suppressing the growing power of the working class organisations.

A STRANGE DICTUM.

Messrs. Harry Pollitt and Tom Mann were brought up before the magistrate again this week and have been remanded on bail for a fortnight. In the meanwhile they are openly advertised to attend and speak at various meetings of Hunger Marchers. The magistrate when granting bail on the first occasion told the two accused to beware of what they did when on bail as he would take such conduct into consideration when disposing of the present case. This has brought forth an emphatic protest against the conduct of the magistrate. It is pointed out that the magistrate was acting beyond his powers in administering such a threat. The duty of the magistrate was to try the two accused on the charge of the speech delivered on the 18th February and it was none of his business to interfere with what was said or done by the accused persons later on until a fresh charge was added against them by the prosecution. At any rate the continued activities of Tom Mann and Harry Pollitt among the working class would further weaken the prestige of the National Government in the eyes of the workers.

RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

A warm welcome was given to the new Russian Trade Agreement in the House of Commons on Thursday night, when Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, explained its provisions. There was scarcely any opposition to it—a change from a few years ago when the mere mention of Russia was enough to cause uproar on the Tory benches. It was left to Die-hards such as the Duchess of Atholl and Sir William Davison to criticise the Agreement. The Duchess regretted that there was no clause to protect Great Britain from the dangers of Russian wireless propaganda. Sir William was, of course, indignant at the agreement being signed before any settlement of the Russian debt and the Lena Goldfields dispute had been arrived at. Not long ago their attitude would have been uproariously cheered. On Thursday night it caused only laughter.

THE DUAL POLICY.

The India League Delegation which visited India in 1932 has published its report. The document which is called "Condition of India" contains a first hand account of the state of affairs in India by the four members of the delegation who visited several hundred villages and met men and women of all creeds and shades of opinion. The 25 chapters and 534 pages of this book contain not only the authentic and well-documented accounts of the Dual Policy at work, but they also deal adequately with the economic and political background of the Indian situation and give accounts of the movements of Indian awakening, the real life in the Indian village to-day and of the officials and the British community in a way never yet made available to the British people. The last chapter of the book is of special interest as it sums up the results of the two aspects of the Dual Policy in operation and attempts to assess the results. The chapter answers questions whether this policy has achieved anything worth while and whether it has established "Law and order." Finally the authors point to a way out: a plan that the League claim has the sanction of British constitutional precedent and is in accordance with the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people.

"DOMESTIC RELATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW"

Mrs. Mithabai Lam's Lucid Exposition Of Their various Aspects in Europe & India

The subtle Laws governing the domestic relations between man and wife and the intricacies arising out of the parties being foreigners and domiciles formed the chief topic of an interesting lecture "Domestic Relations in International Law, delivered by Mrs. Mithabai Lam, Bar-at-Law, at an ordinary monthly meeting of the League of Nations Union, held on Saturday evening at the League premises.

The speaker addressed herself to the laws governing marriage and divorce with special reference to the interpretation of these laws by the English Courts.

"PURELY CONTRACTUAL."

Coming to the question of dissolution of marital relationship, the speaker defined the three theories prevalent regarding the conception of marriage. Some considered marriage as purely contractual affording the ease and facility which the terms of a contract conferred on the parties enabling them to separate by the cancellation of such a contract. This, however, was not popular in countries where only the "christian" type of marriage was recognised, and where the marital relationship was controlled by State regulations, without being left to the will of the parties.

"PENAL" THEORY.

The second type of marital union, imposed certain duties on the parties, continued the speaker, the fulfilment of which, the State was vitally interested in. According to this "Penal" Theory, divorce was considered as a penalty and punishment in case of marital delinquency meted out to the offending party. Again, redress could not be secured where both the parties were guilty of mutual offence, as the Court, in such matters, offered protection to the innocent party without helping a guilty person against one charged with a similar offence.

That marriage bestowed a Status on woman in the Society and the State was bound to reserve that status was the third Theory, known as the "Status Theory." Mrs. Lam dealt at length on the issues raised in deciding the domicile of one or both of the parties in granting a divorce.

THROUGH CHANGING TIMES.

Marriages could not be invalid, simply on grounds of absence of religious rituals, if proper legal obligations were fulfilled. Law relied in cases of divorces, more on the question of domicile, than on the fact of allegiance one owed to one's own State. Mrs. Lam traced the slow modifications brought about from time to time, in Marriage Laws, to suit the changing times.

IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

As an instance, the issue of legal "capacity" to make a marriage valid, included the obtaining of permission of the parents of the couple marrying, according to the French Law. This proved to be a handicap, for, where the marrying couple agreed, the controlling parents "stuck up."

LIFELONG UNION.

Mrs. Lam observed that monogamous marriage, no doubt, contemplated a life-long union, if no unhappy circumstances interrupted and broke up the union meanwhile, in which event divorce might be secured. There was no analogy between the laws governing the monogamous marriage and those regulating the polygamous type, and the English Courts did not recognise the polygamous marriage at all, so much so, a marriage valid under the laws governing the latter type was a nullity under the English Law, and a man or a woman was free to marry in addition to any polygamous marriage, under the laws of the "christian" marriage provided, of course, the conditions of domicile were satisfactorily complied with.

IN RUSSIA.

Answering a question, Mrs. Lam added that in Russia, a mere declaration before a Registrar was enough to marry or separate. This facility of such an easy divorce, remarked the speaker, did not afford sufficient safeguards for the woman, unless, as in Russia, woman was economically independent and was provided a pension by the State for the rearing of her children. In Switzerland and Hungary divorce entailed an equal partition of property between the couple and naturally one had to think twice before one rushed to the Registrar!

With a vote of thanks the meeting came to a close.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN INDIA

Programme Of Biennial Conference

The programme of the National Council of Women in India 4th Biennial Conference Bombay to be held from 13th to 17th instant is as under:—

AT SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL.

Tuesday (13th instaut) 5-30 p.m. Opening Song. Messages and Greetings. Speech of welcome by the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Address by H. H. the Maharani Saheba of Baroda President. 4th Biennial Report. Speeches by distinguished guests. Vote of thanks by the Chairman, N. C. W. I. *At Home by Bombay Branch of the Association for Medical Women in India at Cama Hospital. 9 p.m.

AT CONVOCATION HALL.

Wednesday (14th instant) from 10-30—12-45 a.m., 1st Session.

Minutes of the 3rd Biennial Meeting Adoption of the 4th Biennial Report Honorary Treasurer's Balance Sheet for 1932 and 1933. Reports from Councils, other Affiliated Bodies and London Committee. Reports of Delegates to I. C. W. Meetings.

3—6 p.m. Steamer Excursion (for Delegates and Reception Committee Members.)

Thursday (15th instant) from 10-30—12-45 a.m., 2nd Session.

Standing Sectional Committee on Labour—a. Report. b. Resolutions. c Programme of work.

12-45—1-45 p.m. Lunch.

2—4-30 p.m. 3rd Session.

Food Enquiry Committee.

a. Report. b. Recommendations. c. Report and Recommendations of the Legislation Committee.

*At Homes and Variety Entertainment open only to delegates and members of the Reception Committee.

4-30—5-30 p.m. 'At Home' by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, University Garden.

5-30 p.m. Opening of the Art and Crafts Exhibition University Building, South Wing.

DURBAR HALL AT TOWN HALL.

Friday (16th instant) from 10-30—12-45 a.m., 4th Session.

Report and Recommendations of Prison Enquiry Committee and other Social Resolutions.

1—1-45 p.m. Lunch.

2—4 p.m. 5th Session.

Educational Resolutions. Cinema Resolutions. Election of Vice-Presidents.

5-30—7-30 p.m

*AT HOME AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

By Reception Committee Members at the residence of Mrs. Kamat, Tyabji, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill.

Saturday (17th instant) from 10-30—12-30 p.m., 6th Session.

Constitution for the London Sub-Committee. Appointment of Members to the London Sub-Committee. Election of Headquarters for the 5th Biennial Period. Vote of thanks to the Retiring Committee. Other Competent Business.

At 5 p.m. H. H. Maharani Saheba of Baroda, President, N. C. W. I. 'At Home' to Delegates and Reception Committee Members, Jaya Mahal, Malabar Hill.

M. C. C. TEAM LEAVE FOR HOME

The M.C.C. team started for England by s.s. "Rawalpindi" on Saturday. Most of them were happy at the prospect of soon being back at home, but they hoped to return to India "before long."

One of the team when asked by a pressman about his views on Indian Cricket said:—

"It will not be long before you beat us", he replied. As an instance of the defensive tactics of our cricket, he cited the extraordinarily dogged play of Yards, the youthful pleader, who confronted them at Indore, standing up to the bowling of Clark, Townsend, Marriott and Langridge for 5 1/2 hours and making only 33 runs.

When asked where they had the most enjoyable time he said: "It was a difficult question to answer, they said, because wherever they went they received such magnificent hospitality and saw such excellent sport that it was impossible to say where and what they enjoyed most."

Jardine was not among the party, who sailed by the "Rawalpindi" being away on a shooting expedition in Mysore accompanied by the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagaram. He is booked for other expeditions to Torai and Nepal.

The team was given a good send-off. Among those present were a number of cricket enthusiasts.

ALL-INDIA SALARIED EMPLOYEES CONFERENCE

Owing to the sweeping retrenchment and unemployment as a result of the severe economic depression, the annual Conference of Intellectual Labour could not be held last year.

Important subjects such as the future of Intellectual Labour in the New Constitution, the formation of a Labour Party, the legislative measures needed for the removal of the disabilities and the betterment of the service and economic conditions of employees, and last but not least the devising of a comprehensive plan for the relief and prevention of unemployment, will come up for discussion.

The sessions will be held on 14th and 15th April next at Pachavalale at present.

LULL IN COTTON ACTIVITY

Noisy Nationalism In Europe

POOR ENQUIRY IN BOMBAY

Bombay, Mar. 8.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

According to Reuter, General Johnson has tentatively proposed to the industrial members of the N.R.A. conference that code authorities should reduce hours of work by 10 per cent and simultaneously increase wages by 10 per cent. More socialism in our time 0 Roosevelt!

And how curiously painless the process has so far been. In spite of an instinctive prejudice, one is tempted to the conclusion that may be, after all, a socialist dictatorship is, in the end, less disruptive than democratically controlled conservatism.

President Roosevelt's is a great ideal being translated into action with fine courage. But the cotton market, meanwhile, is tired.

BANKHEAD BILL.

The Bankhead Bill, most illusive of measures, has been voted by the House Rules Committee a special legislative right-of-way. Yet there are moments when one suspects that, like the Delhi settlement, this Bill has been so long delayed that, may be, the best quick turn operation is a sale after its enactment rather than a purchase now. A fundamental truth is that a futures market never discounts the same factor twice. And delay is an effective enemy of enthusiasm.

The present pause in cotton will, in the long run, do no harm. Life cannot be carried on consistently at the pace set by rapidly repeated injections. And the President's monetary plans followed so quickly by the Bankhead Bill were doses rather more potent than any recommended in an economic pharmacopoeia.

But the broad issue is still unchanged. America is organised to create increased purchasing power. Industry is on the upgrade. The New York Cotton Exchange Service, it is true, indicated a falling off in mill sales but that, temporarily, is inevitable with a lull in cotton activity.

In Britain, Lancashire is depressed but for the whole country employment has increased.

Elsewhere in Europe nationalism is somtwhat noisy. Excessive political mindedness is seldom good for business. The franc also is a potential source of disturbance. But Europe would follow a world lead in recovery.

SITUATION IN FAR-EAST.

In the Far East it is difficult for Japan to maintain the tremendous increase in trading activity reached last year. That being so, a slight falling off is to be expected but would not be harmful.

For China the American silver policy is helpful.

For the world as a whole the last six months have meant progress and we see no adequate reason to think other than that the next six months will consolidate that progress and advance recovery further.

Just for the time being however the cotton market lacks initiative. Most known factors are already in the price and our feeling about it is that during the next few weeks the market will be as good a sale on advances as it is likely to be a purchase on declines. That is, of course, always provided the American Government do not suddenly decide to administer another injection—an unlikely eventuality until the crop is in the ground.

The Bombay market is still listless. Around 200 for Broach April-May there has been a demand for contracts from exporters but to some appreciable extent this was against old sales. Fresh inquiry is poor and is likely to remain so until there is greater confidence in the general price level.

BURDENSOME STOCK.

Also the local market is nowadays definitely conscious of the burdensome stock position. Up to last weekend the estimated stock in the hands of exporters, merchants and mills was 1,064,354 bales against 648,740 at the same time last year. This excess of 415,614 bales is accounted for entirely by the deficit of 375,281 bales in the shipments to Japan and the relatively minor decline of 50,000 bales in the local mill consumption. But no market can carry over 60 p.c. excess stocks without the forward contracts feeling the dead weight of actual cotton.

Japanese Houses have been the best buyers in the Spot market, particularly for Khandwa, Sanawad, Moughlai and Khandeish styles.

The principal interest shown by local mills has been for Broach and staple cotton, but the Broach basis both locally and upcountry is slightly easier.

It is difficult to foresee any appreciable broadening in demand even with Indian cotton on its present attractive parity until more convincing news is available in America. We prefer to await further developments before recommending purchases.

American Cottton Market

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 10.

May, 1934	12.16
July, 1934	12.28
October, 1934	12.44
December, 1934	12.55
January 1935	12.59
Middling Spot	12.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 10.

March	12.05
May	12.17
Middling Spot	12.28

New York, 10.55 a.m.:—
The market was closed.
New York, Noon Call:—
The market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to The Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, March 10.

March, 1934		6.30
April, 1934		6.28
May 1934	6.28	6.27
June, 1934		6.25
July, 1934		6.24
August, 1934		6.23
September, 1934		6.23
October, 1934		6.22
November, 1934		6.22
December, 1934		6.23
January, 1935		6.23
February, 1935		6.24
March, 1935		6.25
Middling Spot		6.61

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, March 10.
SAKELLARIDIS:—

March, 1934	8.73
May, 1934	8.68
July, 1934	8.68
October, 1934	8.44
November, 1934	8.33
December, 1934	8.47
F.G.F. Spot	8.95

INDIAN COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, March 10.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	4.84
Fine, (Good Staple)	4.99
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.14
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.02
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.17
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.32
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.68
Fine	3.78
Superfine	3.88
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.78
Fine	3.88
Superfine	3.98

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, March 10.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15|16 per cent to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1|16 per cent to 1-1|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loans 0-3|4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0-3|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, March 10.

T.T. London on:—

Berlin	12.80
Amsterdam	7.54-3|4
Brussels	21.79
Madrid	37.28
Milan	59.15
Berne	15.71-1|2
Paris	77.15
Prague	122.37
New York Closing Cross Rate	5.07-3|4

SEEDS.
London, March 10.

Cottonseed Bombay, Hull c i.f. ton:—No offers.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull c.i.f. ton:—March|April sellers £9|8|9.

Rapeseed Toria Hull, c.i.f. ton: March|April sellers £9|2|6.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. ton:—March|April sellers £11|5|0.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. ton:—March|April sellers £9-8-9.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton:—March|April sellers £11|8|9.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, March 10.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels:—March-April sellers 18|3.

Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels: March|April selers 18|3.

Wreat South Australian Parcels:—March|April sellers 21|3.

LONDON RUBBERS.
London, March 10.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb:—Sellers 5-7|32.

LINSEED OILS.
London, March 10.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt: March sellers 18|9.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt: May|Aug sellers 19|4-1|2.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET
London, March 10.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta: March|April nominal per cwt: 6|10-1|2.

C and F Bombay:—
March|April sellers per cwt: 6|7-1|2.

C and F Karachi:—
March|April sellers per cwt: 6|7-1|2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, March 10.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot: 10-1|8.

LONDON SUGAR.
London, March 10.

Silver:—Closed uncertain.

Spot	20-1|2
Forward	20-9|16

LONDON GOLD.
London, March 10.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6|13|10-1|2

LONDON METALS
London, March 10.

Market was closed.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, March 10.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	£ 16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	£140
P & O Banking Corporation	£ 10-5|8
National Bank of India	£ 94-1|4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960|90	£113-1|2
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent 1961	£102-3|8
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	£ 65
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£ 78-3|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent 1931 or later	£ 90-3|4
Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent 1950|55	£111-1|2
Consols 2-1|2 per cent	£ 79-7|8
War Loan 3-1|2 per cent 1952	£103-3|8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£110-5|8

AMERICA TO HOARD SILVER

Treasury Will Offer 25 p. c. Above Market Price

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
WASHINGTON, March 10.

The Coinage Committee has approved bills authorising the Treasury to pay 25 per cent above the market price for silver shipped to the United States in payment of the exported agricultural commodities and purchase of 1,500 million ounces of silver at market price .

The purchases would be 150 million ounces within the first four months after the passage of the bill and an additional 250 million ounces within a year.

The purchases are to cease if commodity prices reach the 1926 average

ARCHITECT SCORNS LONDON'S UGLINESS

"Charing Cross Road Foulest Street In Christendom"

Mr. F. E. Towndrow enlivened the meeting of the Design and Industries Association in mail week, with a brisk castigation of English cities, and particularly of London, from the architect's point of view. His lecture was one of the Association's series on the general subject: "Are We Civilised?" and he had no difficulty whatever in showing that architecturally we are not, remarks the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

In his view "England may have been a beautiful country once, but we have converted it into a country of beauty spots." As for London, it is "nobody's business." The main railway stations horrify Mr. Towndrow. He finds "some sort of attempt at civic layout" in Trafalgar Square, but to him Oxford Street is "a riot of individual"; the Strand "a tumbledown bazaar of a street"; and Charing Cross Road "the foulest street in Christendom." But he finds some grounds for hope in such developments as Letchworth and Welwyn Garden City, and particularly in the fine new Underground stations which have recently been built.

Mr. Towndrow urged his audience to consider how we can get more sense of order into our urban architecture, and insisted that some greater measure of control of land was essential, if town-planning was to have practical results. But in spite of his jeremiad, he concluded that "there is more in civilisation than architecture," and that perhaps, laissez-faire and tolerance of individualism have their civic uses. Berlin and Vienna are more beautiful cities than London, but at present not so pleasant to live in.

LONDON'S WOMEN BLUE SHIRTS

Refused Admission To Parliamentary Buildings

Miss Kathleen Brown, a prominent member of the Women's Wing of the League of Youth, London, who always wears a blue shirt when she attends the Senate, moved the suspension of standing orders at a meeting of the Senate in mail week, to complain that, two of her friends were almost by force, refused admission to Parliament Buildings by the Military authorities.

She said the reason was that they were wearing blue shirts, against which there was no law in the country. Their treatment, she declared, constituted a breach of the privileges of the House.

The Chairman (Mr. Westropp Bennett) agreed that the incident constituted a definite breach of privilege, and promised to communicate immediately with the Minister for Defence.

Mr. Westropp Bennett later said that the Minister for Defence had been informed that his presence in the House was desirable, but he had not attended. No Minister of State, and no other person whatever, had power to debar from access to the Visitors' Gallery, visitors duly introduced by Senators. He had permission for the admission of Miss Brown's friends. He proposed that a motion be tabled instructing the committee on procedure and privileges to go into the matter. The privileges of the House had been outraged.

Mr. Blythe, seconding, said that the Minister's action was "an impudent and uncalled for interference with the privileges of the House."—"Manchester Guardian."

NEW STORY OF QUEEN VICTORIA

How She Prepared Herself To Receive Report Of Uncle's Death

Mrs. St. Loe Strachey's lecture on "The Gay Victorians"—who do not seem to have been so very gay, contained an anecdote of Queen Victoria which does not seem to have appeared before. When the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chamberlain were waiting to tell the young Queen of her Uncle's death they glanced at a mirror in the adjoining room. They saw a girl come in, her eyes and face flushed, and evidently in a great state of excitement. Before the mirror she deliberately composed her features and her demeanour, then walked with dignity to meet them, offering them her hand to kiss. This Mrs. St. Loe Strachey had from her grandfather, who had it from Frederick Denison Maurice, who had it from the Archbishop.

These were days, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" when it took forty-eight hours to go to Paris, when people were strapped to a chair to submit to operations without anaesthetics, and when descent from a monkey was shortly to be blasphemous. As a child Mrs. Strachey accompanied her mother to Paris, where they visited the salon of Mme. More, whose vivacious, white curls she well remembers, and who was afraid to visit the parrot in the apartment below, because it bit her.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER IN POONA

Protest Against Proposed Rates

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, March 10.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Poona City and suburbs, held recently under the presidentship of R. B. Hanmant Ram Ramnath an emphatic protest was made against the proposed rates of the supply of electric power.

The meeting also expressed the opinion that the proposal to levy a minimum rate on the basis of "horse power" would put heavy burden on small industries and it therefore proposed that a rate only on actual consumption be levied.

Another resolution asked the consumers to inform the Poona Electric Company that they would discontinue the use of electricity if the Company did not amend the rates in accordance with the wishes of the Poona Public.

The meeting also appointed an influential committee to represent the grievances of the consumers on this behalf to Government.

DIMITROV IN MOSOW

"A Soldier Of Revolution"

The following description of the arrival of Dimitrov, Popy and Taney in Moscow is by Michael Koltzov, the most prominent correspondent of "Pravda," specially telegraphed to the "Daily Worker," in mail weeg.

The "Pravda" radio operator ran upstairs agitatedly and said, "Just received something which seems very important."

The message was, "Reuter is informed that the three acquittes Bulgarians are to-day flying to Moscow."

A telephone call to the Soviet Embassy in Berlin elicits the reply that no information has been received from the German authorities.

The Embassy made inquiries at the German Foreign Ministry, but was informed that, it being then lunch-time, there was no one who could give information.

The person in charge of "Deruluft," the Soviet-German air line, at the Moscow Aerodrome replied to an inquiry. "An aeroplane is expected from Berlin at 8 p m. According to information from Koenigsberg it is carrying three passengers. Who they are we do not know."

A dash to the aerodrome. The lofty halls of the airport are empty. The man in charge says, "The 'plane with three unknown passengers has passed Velikie Lukie (an airport on the way from the frontier) without stopping. It's coming straight to Moscow. It therefore won't be later than 7 o'clock."

Less than an hour! Telephones buzz throughout the Red capital. People tumble into motor-cars. A rush for the airport begins. Joyful excitement and uncertainty spreads.

"It must be they . ... What if it isn't?" People begin arguments.

Members of the Presidium of the Communist International—Manuilsky, Knorin, Heckert Lozovsky, Schmeral, Mitzkevitch arrive. Representatives of brother Communist Parties, newspaper correspondents appear on the scene.

Suddenly out of the darkness comes the sound of many voices singing, mingled with an orchestral march. Miraculously, workers of the factories of the Krasnaya Presnya district, learning the news, had mobilised columns of thousands with bands and banners.

Then out of the haze come the lights gleaming from the wing-tips of the 'plane. Before the propellors have stopped whirling there is a rush to the machine. Unschlicht, Chief of the Aviation Service, is first there, and opens the cabin door.

It is they! And Moscow gives full vent to its joy. There is a noisy, joyful disorder, shouting and embracing.

Then automobile doors close. The lights of the Leningrad Chaussee and of Tverskaya flash past, and in a few minutes our Bulgarian comrades are having, for the first time for a year, a conversation in a friendly room, surrounded by friends.

They tell how they were awakened at dawn, ordered to dress and collect their possessions—but for what reason they did not know. Only after being taken in an automobile to the aerodrome were they told they were going to Moscow.

"We know to whom we owe our freedom," says Dimitrov. "If it weren't for the Comintern, for international proletarian action, for our Press, for the strength of the Soviet working-class, we wouldn't be here."

Manuilsky interrupts him: "That's so, but don't be modest. Don't diminish your role. Your courageous action in court, and that of your comrades, had an immense bearing on the way the trial ended.

"You personally showed an example how a Bolshevik must behave before Fascist hangmen. This will be an example for many others. I don't exaggerate if I say that, from the dock at Leipzig, you declaring Bolshevik truth, brought millions of workers nearer to the Comintern."

Many other old comrades give greetings. Then someone says "Correspondents of the world's Press are in the reception room. They want you to say a few words."

"I am a soldier of the proletarian revolution,' he says, "and a soldier of the Comintern. A citizen of the Soviet Government, saved by the power of the international proletariat."

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.
March 10.

Yoneyama Maru, Yamane, Karachi.
Karanja, Baird, Dirban.
City of Corinth, Redcliffe, New York.
Varela, Mooltan, Busrah.
Baroda, Sampan, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.
March 10.

Gineyo Maru, Moroki, Karachi.
City of Paris, Lloyd, Karachi.
March 11.
Jenny Maller, Hastings, Singapore.
British Architect, Meulhon, Cochin.
Jalaveera, Meatson, Rangoon.
Rajput, Grebbin, Rangoon.
Nurjehan, Smith, Calcutta.
Hatkhole, Coleborn, Calcutta.
March 12.
Victoria, Benzamino, Genoa.

LOADING.
March 10.

Steamer Tarantia for Liverpool.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Victoria:—The M Italiana mail steamer Victoria, will sail to-day for Genoa, wth mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Karanja:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Karanja, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Yoneyama Maru:—The N Y K steamer Yoneyama Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Corinth:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Corinth arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York with a general cargo.

S.S. Varela:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Baroda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Baroda, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gineyo Maru:—The N Y K steamer Gineyo Maru sailed on Saturday for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. City of Paris:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Paris, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaveera sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Rajput:—The T M Coy's steamer Rajput, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Nurjehan:—The T M Coy's steamer Nurjehan, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Hatkhola:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Hatkhola, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jenny Moller:—The National S N Coy's steamer Jenny Moller, sailed yesterday for Singapore, with a general cargo.

S.S. British Architect:—The A P O Coy's steamer British Architect, sailed yesterday for Cochin, with a general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.
March 10.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—2 bales animal skins P E Roya and Sons; 1848 bags myrabollum J Moolchand and Co.; 640 bags myrabollum H Radheshyam; 27 bags gum karaya N Moolji and Co.

For Marseilles:—60 bags gum olibanum E Valimahomed and Co.; 370 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S.S. California for Liverpool:—60 bales wool raw A J Calcuttawala; 15 bales wool raw C Ramsarup; 100 bales wool raw M Hassan and Co.; 8 bales wool raw M Nissim; 15 bales wool raw S Nanji; 241 bales hemp T Dawoodbhoy; 50 bales cotton fly and 25 bales cotton yarn waste M Narottamdas and Co.; 300 bales cotton raw M Suleman and Co.

For Glasgow:—1400 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co.

S.S. Geirfels for Hamburg:—2000 pkts. myrabollum L R Joshi; 2000 pkts. myrabollum C Jivanlal and Co.; 3000 bags groundnut oil cakes M Hoosen and Sons; 28 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.; 55 bales cotton raw A Damodar; 55 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co. Ltd.

For Bremen:—220 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.; 252 bales cotton raw Bombay Co., Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—680 bags linseed oil cakes M Hoosen and Sons; 176 bags dill seed T S Thadani and Sons; 816 bags juver A Virji and Co.; 460 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Gydnia:—385 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—318 bales cotton fly V P Maskai; 2560 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 150 cwts. buffalo horns M Rahimtoola; 432 bags myrabollum K Trikamji; 275 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.; 126 bales cotton raw Bombay Co., Ltd.; 220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—100 bales cotton fly V P Maskar; 110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.; 660 bales cotton raw Bombay Co., Ltd.; 185 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Oporto:—50 bales hemp B Premji and Co.

S.S. Rohienfels for Hamburg:—50 bags gum olibanum E Vali-Mohmad and Co.; 100 drums castor oil Swastika Oil Mills Ltd; 266 bags gum karaya S Khetsey and Co.; 160 bags gum karaya N Moolji and Co.; 2000 bags myrabollum L R Joshi; 107 bags kang S M Rajgor and Co.; 250 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate, Ltd.

For Antwerp:—313 bags linseed 250 bags masoor and 62 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor and Co.; 27 bags gum karaya N Moolji and Co.

For Tallin:—60 bales hemp M Nissim.

S.S. City of Hongkong for Manchester:—75 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram and Co.; 25 bales cotton raw K Poonja and Co.

For Barcelona:—25 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co.

S.S. Jaff Davis for New York:—800 bags myrabollum H Bhagvandas and Co.

For Philadelphia:—4800 bags myrabollum J Moolchand and Co.; 5600 bags myrabollum H Radheshyam.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Gingo Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 50 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S Yoneyama Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw M Suleman and Co.: 350 bales cotton raw N Fatehally.

IMPORTS.
March 10.

S.S. City of Paris, agents K. Nixon and Co., from Liverpool:—220 cases motor car covers; 68 cases silk yarn; 80 cases springs; 290 cases machinery; 186 cases looms; 174 cases tyres; 70 cases aluminium circles; 65 cases tiles; 60 cases cottons; 150 cases cotton piece goods; 47 cases cotton yarn; 170 cases whisky; 1945 cases soap; 200 cases wire; 69 cases finished leather; 38 cases cycles and parts; 100 cases pure salt; 20 cases paper; 111 cases sanitary earth-ware; 170 cases glass ware; 100 bundles ym. sheets; 100 bundles steel bars; 500 bundles steel cuttings; 88 bundles steel keys; 100 drums asphalt; 460 drums lub oil; 70 drums lub grease; 124 drums paint; 759 drums chemicals.

From Port Said:—152 bales cotton; 70 cases silk thread.

S.S. California, agents G Trading Co., Ltd., from Glasgow:—484 cases sewing machinery; 113 cases sewing cotton thread on reels; 350 bales newspapers; 155 cases tyres; 50 qgs. red lead; 60 bags fire clay; 925 bundles steel rivets; 50 bundles steel tacks; 40 bundles pipes; 445 drums paint; 42 cases nails; 11 cases bolts and nuts; 650 cases cisterns; 370 cases tubes; 660 cases ale; 1925 cases beer; 46 cases wine; 312 cases whisky; 200 cases cottons; 122 brls. coal pitch.

S.S. Jalamohan, agents S. S. N. Co. from Bassein:—55339 bags rice; 2000 bags paddy.

S.S. Goldengate, agents S. S. N. Co., from Rangoon:—34821 bags rice; 83 cases cutch; 50 bags moong; 100 cases chola; 20 bales cotton yarn.

S.S. Chyebassa, agents M. M. and Co., from Calcutta:—40 bags deelwood; 19 drums dyes; 1930 drums paint; 85 drums lub oil; 1200 drums linseed oil; 4468 tons coal; 494 cases gunnies; 24 cases plumbago; 85 cases ropes; 24 cases yarn; 33 cases brandy; 119 cases porcelainware; 26 cases stationary; 29 cases printing ink; 32 cases straw boards; 100 cases condensed milk; 22 cases lanterns; 57 cases tank materials; 65 cases lac; 80 cases bolts and nuts; 85 cases pipes; 100 bundles ym. sheets; 3920 pkgs. tea; 7292 bundles cast iron pipes and fittings.

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AND
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BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1934

South African Letter

GROWTH OF ANTI-INDIAN FEELING

South African Indian Congress And Union Government

COLONIZATION, A SETTLED FACT

Latest Political Miracle In S. Africa

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, February 18.

Prince George, the youngest son of His Majesty King George V., landed on the shores of South Africa last week and was accorded a right royal welcome by the people of Capetown, the mother city of South Africa. At the City Hall reception organised by the Mayor, and attended by all the distinguished personages of the South African nation, the Indian representatives sprung a rather colourful surprise by garlanding the Prince when handing an address of welcome, although garlanding was not in the programme. This created a mild sensation, the photographers aimed their cameras and the whole distinguished assembly burst into a welcome happy laughter.

Although the Prince is received with respect due to his standing, there are heard misgivings in some circles about the object of his visit. They interpret the visit as a political move to arouse the feeling of loyalty towards the Crown and help the cause of political fusion of the parties as arranged by Generals Hertzog and Smuts.

COLONIZATION INQUIRY REPORT.

The political correspondents of several newspapers in South Africa agree in their assertion that the Indian Colonization Inquiry Committee has completed its labours and the report is presented to the Minister of the Interior. The report it is said, is unanimous and finds that opportunities for colonization do exist, and recommends that a joint commission of the Governments of the Union and India be appointed to investigate the schemes indicated in the present Committee's report.

Indians in South Africa have learnt with surprise the acquiscence of Mr. S. R. Naidu, the South African Indian Congress representative on the Colonization Committee, in such a scheme of colonization. It was generally believed that he would write a note of dissent in the Report and recommend for the distribution of the large Natal Indian population in various other provinces in the Union and emphasise the Union Government's duty to look after and protect the Indian population for whose introduction the authorities of South Africa were evidently responsible.

The report of the Committee will be dispatched to the Government of India and it is believed it will be simultaneously published in both countries. By the way, it appears that the publication of the Report will accentuate the differences among the Indians which will have no chance of reconciliation.

ANTI-INDIAN AGITATION GROWS.

Although some improvement is visible in the social field, Indians are met with irresistible hostility when there is a demand made for the betterment of conditions. Mr. Tielman Roos, ex-Deputy Premier, interpreted the Capetown Agreement of 1926 as an obligation on the part of the Agent-General for India to assist in making the repatriation of Indians a success. He preached the boycott of Asiatics. In his speech at Pretoria he declared as follows:

"The population can assist by patronising only European stores. It is absurd that non-European stores should exist outside locations and bazaars and also absurd that Europeans should deal with these stores. We have advanced so far that the Agent-General for the Government of India and the members of his entourage are publicly claiming the franchise for Asiatics, better conditions and the like. It is a curious development from the idea underlying the appointment of the first Agent-General. He was appointed to assist in making the repatriation of Indians a success. His successors are doing their best to make their residence here permanent."

There was an echo of disappointment in the Union Parliament over the alleged speech of the Secretary for Interior at a luncheon given by the Transvaal Indian Congress in Capetown. Mr. Burnside M.P. raised the question in Parliament and asked for an explanation, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, the Minister of Interior, replied as follows:—

"At a luncheon given by the Transvaal Indian Congress at Capetown in February, the Secretary for Interior did not express the hope that Indians in the Union would make South Africa their fatherland in the same way that most of the European citizens had done. No such statement was authorised by the Minister."

It is quite clear from the reply that the Indians in South Africa are not looked upon as permanent citizens of the country and that to express the hope that Indians should make South Africa their fatherland is inadvisable from the Government point of view.

Another outburst of enmity towards the Indians has come from the Springs Town Council which, in a statement to the Asiatic Land Tenure Commission, contends that the Asiatic fails to comply with the laws and ordinances governing his trade; that the Asiatic by reason of restrictive legislation has developed a sense of resistance to and evasion of the law, that the encroachment of Asiatics invariably results in the depreciation of adjoining properties, and that the introduction of the Asiatic trader and the possible forced retirement of the white trader tended to obstruct an avenue of employment for the white youth of the country. The Springs Indian Commercial Association categorically refutes all charges and maintains that "No prosecution and no conviction of an Asiatic in Springs for contravening any law or any ordinance governing the conduct of his trade has been brought before the Court in the last 15 years."

ANOTHER CONDONATION SCHEME.

As a result of representations made to the Minister of Interior by the South African Indian Congress Deputation at Capetown, the Minister of Interior has drafted a new Condonation Scheme for the illegal entrants to the country before the 30th June, 1914, the date of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement. The relevant part of the reply to the Congress is as follows:

"The Minister does not agree with the view held by the Congress that the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement of 1914 conveyed an assurance to Indians who entered illegally before the date of that Agreement that no action would be taken against them on account of their illicit entry. Mr. Hofmeyr recognises, however, that a number of Indians may have decided not to apply for condonation in 1928 because of the protection which they believed was afforded them under that Agreement by the Transvaal Registration Certificates which they held. He is, therefore, prepared to give a further opportunity of legalizing their residence in the Union, to those Indians who entered the Transvaal illegally and were the holders of Transvaal Registration Certificates issued to them prior to the date of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement, viz., the 30th June, 1914. Applications by such Indians for condonation must be submitted to the Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs, Pretoria, not later than the 31st August, 1934, and the issue of condonation permits to such Indians will be subject to the same conditions as apply in the case of persons whose illegal entry was condoned under the 1928 condonation scheme."

The letter which contains some decisions of necessary administrative relief will be considered by the South African Indian Congress Executive. It is possible that some amendments will be asked for. It is rather difficult at the present juncture to give an opinion on the above condonation scheme, but one thing is certain that a lot of persuasion will be required on part of the Agent to convince the Indians of the advisability of the Scheme as Mr. Sastri, in spite of his towering personality, had met with very strong opposition in his time on the Scheme. The problem could be simplified if a general amnesty is granted to all illegal entrants upto 1927, the year of Indo-African Settlement.

NOTES IN BRIEF.

South Africa is a land of political miracles. Last year General Hertzog and General Smuts entered into an agreement for a fusion of political parties. This week saw the acute differences between Dr. Malan and General Hertzog being healed up by a voluminous correspondence which referred to such questions as neutrality in war; republican propaganda, abolition of the Privy Council appeals, etc.

Swami Adyanand of the Ramkrishna Mission, who has come to Johannesburg on an invitation of the local Hindu Social Service League, has been receiving great attention from the European public on account of his learned discourses on Vedanta. He is the only Indian invited by the Witwatersrand University to deliver a series of six lectures on Hindu philosophy after the Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri. Swami is a fine orator and the audiences are spellbound by his lectures. The Ramkrishna Mission is to be congratulated for sending such a learned lecturer among our midst.

Mr. P. S. Joshi, the well-known Indian journalist, delivered an important speech on "India Today" at a Bantu and Indian gathering at Nigel during the mail week. He stressed the connection of India with Africa in pre-historic and modern times. He dealt with such questions as poverty, political, educational and social progress and the British rule in India. After the lecture a film entitled "Imperial India" was shown by Mr. Ray E. Phillips the Secretary of the International Club, of Johannesburg.

HUNT FOR TERRORISTS

Police Raid 40 Houses And Make Several Arrests In Munshiganj

MUNSHIGANJ, Mar. 9.

Simultaneous searches were made of about 40 houses at Pa'kpara, Abdu'apur, Botka and other neighbouring villages and Kalipada Nag, Sudhir Sirgh, Subodh Mazumdar, Sudhir Chakravarty, Heramba Chakravarty, Mahendra Barari and Anil De were put under arrest in connection with alleged terrorist activities.

They were produced before court and were remanded to 'hajat' pending further police enquiry.—United Press.

NEXT STAGE IN DEWAS' PENANCE

PONDICHERRY, Mar. 11.

After penace and fast for ten weeks with occasional help of water, milk and fruits the Maharaja Dewas (Senior) who from March 1 reduced his dietary to barely the essential sips of water and milk and cast off his usual requisites by way of self-abnegation will from March 11, further forego his meagre dietetic liquids preparatory to gradual abstinence and consequent self-immolation if no final settlement as requested by him reaches him by March 11.—United Press.

COLLAPSE OF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE

Patna Nawab's Garden House Razed To Ground

PATNA, March 10.

In the midst of extensive destruction that has been wrought by the recent earthquake not much notice has been taken of the fallen structures having historical associations behind them. One of such structures is the garden house at Patna of the late Nawab Reza Quali Khan (Monir-ud-daula), who was Agent to the Delhi Emperor in Bihar, an ally of the East India Company and the founder of the well-known Bhikhnapahari family.

The house which was popularly known as the Bhikhnapahari House was built on the high mound, which was probably all that was left of the hermitage hill which Asoka built for Prince Mahendra. A curious image existed on the top of the mound, close to which the Bhikhnapahari house was built.

The tradition goes that the building fell down several times and could not be completed.

The Bhikhnapahari house, which accomodated the numerous descendants of the distinguished family, prominent of whom being Khan Bahadur Ahsan Quli, has been razed to the ground by the recent earthquake.—United Press.

CENTRAL FUND TOPS Rs. 20 LAKHS

PATNA, March 10.

The Bihar Central Relief Committee totals up-to-date Rs. 20,55,035-1-5.—United Press.

AHMEDABAD SENDS Rs. 60,000

More Contributions Reach Patna

PATNA, March 10.

Notable contributions received during the last two days are the following:—

The Mayor of Calcutta informs that he is sending a sum of Rs. 1,992 to the Bihar Central Committee; Rs. 60,000 from Ahmedabad Relief Fund; Rs. 4,000 from Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay; Rs. 10,000 from the "Bombay Chronicle - Sentinel - Samachar" fund; Rs. 5,000 from Benares Relief Committee Fund; Rs. 2,000 from Allahabad Earthquake Relief Committee; Rs. 1,500 from Lahore Earthquake Relief Fund; Indian piece-goods merchants of Arabia have contributed 1,434 dollars.—United Press.

PUNJAB SENDS OVER RS. 58,000

LAHORE, March 10.

Information so far received from the Punjab towns by Lala Jagannath, Secretary of the Earthquake Relief Committee shows that the total contribution sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad's fund from the Punjab reaches Rs. 58,836.

Further collections are expected.—United Press.

A. I. INSURANCE CONFERENCE

Sir P. C. Roy To Preside Over Lahore Session

LAHORE, March 10

The Second session of the Indian Insurance Conference will be held in Lahore on April 3, 4 and 5 Sir P. C. Roy will preside over the conference.

A strong Reception Committee has been formed with Lal Harkishen Lal as the Chairman, Pandit Sanatanam, Sardar Sardul Singh, Raja Narendra Nath and others as vice-Chairman and Mr Trilokchand Kapur as the General Secretary.—(United Press)..

GURDWARA WALK-OUT

Liquor Boycott Pledge In Parbandhak Committee

PRESIDENT'S RULING & ITS SEQUEL

AMRITSAR, March 10.

Following the President's ruling that those who had not signed the pledge undertaking to refrain from using intoxicants could not take part in the proceedings, about fifty members of the Gurdwara Parphandhak Committee led by Giani Shersingh, walked out of the meeting of the S.G.P.C. to-day.

The legality of the ruling was questioned but the objection was overruled as also further discussion on the ruling.

This was followed by the walk-out.

The rest of the members continued the meeting and 'interalia' passed the annual budget.—A.P.

FRENCH WALNUT WOOD FOR GERMANY

Alsace Mayors Appeal To Govt. To Stop Exports

PARIS, March 10.

The Mayors of Alsace, Lorraine, according to the "Journal des Debats" petitioned to the Government to prohibit the export of walnut wood to Germany. They declare that Germany was buying up all Alsatian walnut wood available at any price in order to make rifle butts.—Reuter.

CHIAPPE & FRENCH PREMIERSHIP

Minister Of Interior's Evidence

PARIS, March 10.

The Minister of the Interior during the riots categorically denied Chiappe's "thriller" giving evidence in the enquiry commission, but he virtually admitted he hoped to assume the premiership.

He denied he had ever attempted to organise a body of men of action to seize power.—Reuter's Special.

FUTILE PERSUASION

Akali Prisoner Refuses To Give Up Hunger-Strike

LAHORE, Mar. 10.

Sardar Gopal Singh Kaumi B.A., and Giani Sardar Singh who were deputed by the Shiromani Akali Dal to persuade Master Kabul Singh to stop his hungerstrike in Midnapur jail have come back. They have not been successful in their mission as Master Kabul Singh refused to give up his hungerstrike without the acceptance of his demands by the Government.

It may be recalled that Master Kabul Singh went on hungerstrike in December last as he was not allowed to wear his shoes in the jail. He had also other grievances.

Master Kabul Singh is a prominent Sikh nationalist and was convicted at Calcutta under Section 124-A I P C and sentenced to one year's R. I.

S. Gopal Singh, and Giani Sardar Singh are expected to issue detailed statement in this connection.—United Press.

CONGRESSMEN CONVICTED

MUNSHIGANJ, March 10

For alleged activities in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience movement Sj. Kiran Chandra Sen Manindra Chadnra De, Sarbeswar Motra, Raimohan Kar and Ramesh Chandra Das alleged to be members of different Congress committees since declared unlawful, were each sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 6 months under section 17 (1) of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908.—(United Press).

Gandhiji's Reply To Dharwar Collector's Letter

"NATIONAL TRICOLOUR NOT DECLARED ILLEGAL"

No Official Displeasure Incurred In All My Tour, He Says

DHARWAR, March 10.

That the Harijan tour, which Mahatma Gandhi finished abrutly only the other day, to avail himself to the quake-stricken people of Bihar, was not without any incident of some political significance, is evident from the following account:—

TRI-COLOUR ON MOTOR CAR

It appears that as Gandhiji and the party were leaving Hubli for Dharwar some enthusiastic elements put a tri-coloured national flag on the bonnet of the motor-car, in which Mahatmaji was travelling. Nothing happened till the party reached Dharwar, where, however, the existence of the national flag over Gandhiji's motor-car seems to have attracted official attention.

COLLECTOR'S LETTER

The Collector of the place is thereupon reported to have written a letter to Mahatmaji bringing the fact that it was inconsistent with his vow of suspending all political activity for one year.

Mahatma Gandhi, it is further understood, sent a note in reply to the Collector wherein, it is reported, Mahatmaji stated that mere having the national flag did not mean any political propaganda, nor that the same had been declared illegal by the Government, and that he had travelled many a time with a tri-coloured flag on his motor-bonnet during this Harijan tour in the South Indian provinces, and that too without incurring any official displeasure.

MATTER DROPPED

Gandhi left Dharwar for Bhailvangal the same evening after a few hours stay at the place, and since nothing further has been heard in connection with this incident, the matter may be supposed to have been dropped there and then.—United Press.

GANDHIJI SEES MRS. MOTILAL

Leaving For Patna After 2 Hours Stay At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, March 11.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here to-day accompanied by Miraben only to see Mrs. Motilal Nehru in her prolonged illness.

As his arrival was private and not generally known there has not been the usual demonstrations.

Mahatmaji leaves Allahabad after two hours stay for Patna.—(United Press).

SHOLAPUR LABOUR LEADER JAILED

Two Strikers Fined For Causing Obstruction On Public Streets

SHOLAPUR, March 10.

It is reported that strikers stoned the old mill chawls at frequent intervals and resorted to intimidation.

LABOUR LEADER JAILED.

Two strikers were fined Rs 25 each for causing obstruction on public streets and annoying persons. On two different charges of making inflammatory speeches at two different labour meetings held between October and November, 1933, the Additional Sessions Judge Mr. Salvi, sentenced Sane to 1 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

Another Labour leader Karhadkar prosecuted on a similar charge was acquitted.

FIRE IN MILL.

Five minutes after the Narsing Girji Mill was closed this evening smoke was noticed issuing from a part of the building.

An alarm was raised and soon the fire was extinguished but not before damage estimated at Rs. 500 had been caused.—A.P.

SCHOOL MASTER ARRESTED IN CLASS ROOM

NOAKHALI, Mar. 10.

The D I B police arrested Sj. Birendra Kumar Chakravarty under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. Sj. Chakravarty is a teacher of the local Indra Chandra M M School and was arrested while attending the class. The house of Sj. Prasanna Kumar Chakravarty, pleader, uncle of Bidendra Babu was also searched by the Kotwali Police but nothing incriminating is reported to have been found.—United Press.

South Sylhet Sends Rs. 3500

MAULVIBAZAR, March 9

A sum of Rs. 3,500 has been collected uptill now by the S. D. O. South Sylhet from different centres of the sub-division for the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund.—(United Press).

WORLD TOUR ON FOOT!

Push-byke Tourist's Programme

PATIALA, March 10.

Mr. A. M. Alli Bhoy Lamuwalla an Indian World Cyclist of East Africa left Patiala to-day for Ambala Cantonment.

Interviewed by the "United Press," he said, "I will finish my journey at Bombay. Afterwards I shall publish a book giving to the public a graphic description of all the countries, I have visited.

After staying for some months at my home I will start on a world tour again on foot."—(United Press).

New Delhi:—It is understood that Sir Shanmukham Chetty will sail on May 10 for London per S.S. "Victoria".—(United Press).

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